The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,691. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—January 17th, the wife of J. Brooks, Esq., Colaba Press Company, of a son.

COLEBROOKE—On the 18th instant, at No. 5, Grant Buildings, the wife of J. Colebrooke, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

Births.

LONSDALE—At Bangalore, on the 3rd January, the wife of William Lonsdale, Esq., of a daughter.

MACKENZIE—At Royapooram, Madras, on the 12th January, the wife of Colin Mackenzie, Esq., 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.

WRIGHT—At Bangalore, on the 9th January, the wife of Revd. Stewart Wright, of a daughter.

Death.

METCALFE—At Hurryhur, on the 8th January, of fever, Margaret Agnes, aged two months and nine days, the infant daughter of Captain Ernest Metcalfe, late 48th N. I., d. d., 16th N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Births.

TIETKENS—At Cawnpore, on the 7th January, the wife of A. H. Tietkens, of a son.

BRODHURST—At Ghazeepore, on the 6th January, the wife of Maynard Brodhurst, of a son.

CARGIN—At Mooltan, on the 1st January, the wife of Sub-Conductor J. Cargin, Barrack Master, of a son.

TYTLER—At Peshawar, on the 29th December, the wife of Captain J. A. Tytler, V.C., Commanding 4th Goorkha Regiment, of a daughter.

Marriage.

WORTHINGTON—MATTHEWS—At Christ's Church, Cawnpore, on the 11th January, by the Revd. J. Hill, Oswal C. Worthington, to Catherine, daughter of F. Matthews, Esq., of Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A. 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DUNCAN, on board, or to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1,250 Tons, W. Broughton Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain Harley on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain Raisbeck, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

CALLING AT FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

To sail on the 20th January 1864.

THE fine new Ship RAVENS CRAIG, 581 Tons Register, has superior Saloon accomodation. For Passage apply to Captain D. B. Ingles on board or to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents for Captain.

Nesbit Lane, 14th January 1864.

FOR HODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE fast sailing Ships MUCKEY and MARIA GREY, will sail for the above ports about the 1st February, calling at Aden, should sufficient inducement offer for Freight only, and further particulars, apply to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomedan Ali Khan Street.

MAHOMED TUKEY.
For Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE new iron Clipper ship "STALWART," 1220 tons, A. I. for 20 years, W. Crawford, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about 1st February. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, and 130 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain Morrison, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., with cargo and passengers, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Goods and passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Famalies, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 20TH OF EVERY MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, from Bombay to Cochin on the 20th, and from Cochin to Bombay on the 28th of every month, until further notice.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 16th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Main, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice, On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 P. M. Despatch Day.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. Bruce, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holzberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LicGuire will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Our Office is removed to No. 7, Hummum Street, THIS DAY.

C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in St. Andrews Church, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5 P. M.

The attendance of all who feel an interest in this Institution is respectfully requested.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Telegraph Office will be opened for the receipt of Public Messages at Nagpore on and after the 20th instant.

The Telegraph Office at Akola has been closed.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Secretary's Office, 16th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મુંબઆઈ રાએલ ઇસપીનીગ એનદ વીવીગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

بمبئي رائل سپننگ اینڈ ويونگ كمپني ليميٹڈ

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 28th instant, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of Lodge Perseverance, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1864. All Masons are invited to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.

Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.

By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz:—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,598 feet.
2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Come thro' the heather, around him gather,
Ye're a' the welcomer early,
Around him cling, wi a' your kin'
For "wha'll be King but Charlie."

SECOND GREAT SCOTTISH NIGHT! at the Grant Road Theatre, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th January, 1864.

Mr. J. R. Black has the honour to intimate that in his next Evening at Home, he will give an epitome of his very celebrated Scottish Jacobite Entertainment, entitled the Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie; or the rising of 1745.

This Entertainment in its entirety was pronounced universally as the best ever given in the Australian Colonies, the narrative not only interesting the adult and educated mind but appealing forcibly to the youthful and plain-thinking. It is a story of one of the most exciting Episodes in English and Scottish History, and illustrated by the stirring Jacobite Songs which worked such wonders for the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Wha'll be King but Charlie?	Hey Johnnie Cope—
Welcome Royal Charlie.	Wae's me for Prince Charlie.
The women are a' gone wud.	There are twa bonnie Maidens
Cam' ye by athol?	Flora MacDonald's lament.
Charlie is my Darling!	Will ye no come back again.

PART II.

A Miscellaneous Selection of English, Irish, and Other Songs.

Pianoforte Mr. I. C. Phillips.

Doors Open at 8, Commence at 9.

Tickets obtainable at the offices of the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. Herbert & Co., and on the nights of performance at the Door.

Rates of Admission.

Box	Rs. 5
Stalls	,, 3
Pit and Gallery	,, 2

Words of the Scotch Songs will be furnished gratis. Early Application is necessary for Box Tickets, as only a few are left.

WANTED.—Tenders for the conveyance and Victualling of 11 Officers 1st class Passengers, 6 Officers 2nd class Passengers, and 89 Seamen from this port to the port of London or Liverpool.

A proper table to be kept for the 1st and 2nd class Officers.

Scale of Victualling for men as follows:—

Scale of Victualling on board H.I.M. Ships.

When to be issued.	Articles.	Quantities.
Daily	Biscuit or Soft bread	1¼ lb.
	Spirits	½ gill.
	Sugar	2 oz.
	Chocolate Cocoa, or Coffee	1 oz., or Tea ¼ oz.
	Tea	¼ oz.
Weekly	Oatmeal	½ pint.
	Mustard	½ oz.
	Pepper	¼ oz.
	Vinegar	¼ pint.
Daily when procurable	Fresh meat	1 lb.
	Vegetables	½ lb.
Daily when fresh provisions cannot be procured	Saltpork	1 lb.
	Peas (split)	½ pint.
	Or,	
	Salt beef	1 lb.
	Flour	9 oz.
	Suet	¾ oz.
	Currants or Raisins	1½ oz.
Once a week when at sea in lieu of salt meat	Preserved Meat	¾ lb.
	Rice	2 oz.
	Mixed Vegetables	2 oz.

The Ship to provide Mess tables, Mess traps, &c. The men will bring their own bedding and Hammocks.

An Officer Surgeon will be sent in charge of these men.

It is desirable that the ship whose tender may be accepted should sail on the 28th instant, at the latest.

Tenders will be received on board the Keangsoo, directed to Captain Osborn, R. N. on Wednesday morning.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr Fr. Chevalier is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing here and at Kurrachee between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. R. A. Passmore.

RICHARD A. PASSMORE,
ABDOOLALLY HUSSANALLY.

Kurrachee, 8th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of Passmore Abdoolally & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of R. A. Passmore & Co. in Kurrachee, and Passmore & Co., in Bombay. RICHARD A. PASSMORE.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M. J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 20th December 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to Nowrojee Byramjee, at Poona, and to Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICE. — BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may redeem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects:—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st instant, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.

Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tenderer proposes to give delivery afloat or on shore, and where.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share on the Shares now Rupees 109-1-5 or £10 paid, making Rupees 130-14-6 or £12 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of the Company in India holding Shares upon which Rs. 109-1-5 or £10 per Share, have been already called are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, upon each such Share (making Rupees 130-14-6 or £12 per Share paid) on or before the 26th January 1864, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th January, the Holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares, so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest up on the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to ferfeiture under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 14th December 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present.—George Foggo, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq George Inverarity, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Hon'ble Michael H. Scott; Major Haggard; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864 inclusiv

That any Proprietors failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Purposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings, be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., and second by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for supplying the Commissariat Department at Colombo, with about 700 tons (of 50 cubic feet nett) of first class Teak Timber, of the following description, and on the Conditions named below.

In Squared Logs or Beams, clean and free from Sap.

100—Tons, or about 100 squared logs, 40 to 50 feet long, 16 × 16, 15 × 14, 14 × 13. 14 × 12. 13 × 12, and upwards.

200—Do. or about 300 logs 30 to 39 feet long, 16 × 15, 15 × 15, 15 × 14, 15 × 13, 14 × 14, 12 × 12, 12 x11, and upwards.

400—Do. or about 800 logs, 20 to 30 feet long. 15 × 14, 14 × 13, 14 × 12, 12 × 12, 12 × 10, and upwards.

The Timber is to be delivered duty paid, and free from all expense to Government beyond the contract price, within the Commissariat Timber yard on the Galle Buck.

The delivery should commence in March next. But tenderers are to state in their tenders when they will commence and when complete the delivery.

The approximate sizes given above, are understood to be by nett measurement, after allowing for defects. Short lengths of Timber, and Plank of any kind, will not be received.

The Timber is to be measured and paid for by girth measurement, excluding defects, and by the Scales of Hoppus's Measuring Book, nothing under a quarter of an inch being included; allowance to be made in length for split or defective ends, and in girth for sap. Queen's Calliper or freight measurement is not admitted.

As Timber only of the best quality is required, it is clearly to be understood, that not under any reduction of measurement, however large, will inferior Timber be received.

Worm-eaten, sappy, or crooked logs will be at once rejected, and all rejected Timber is to be removed from Government ground by the Contractor without any loss of time.

Measurement is to be made in the Timber yard in the presence of such person as may be deputed by the Contractor to superintend and agree upon the measurement, which is to take place as soon as circumstances will allow, no avoidable delay taking place.

Payment will be made for each delivery as soon as possible, not exceeding 15 days from the completion of the measurement.

Tenders for the above stated Teak or a portion thereof which must express the price per ton of 50 cubic feet in sterling under the above conditions, will be received by the Colonial Secretary, marked "Tender for Teak," until 5 o'clock the 5th March 1864.

Penalty Bonds will have to be entered into. Any information required may be obtained from the Deputy Commissary General.

Dpy. Comy. Genl.'s Office, W. J. Gorman.
Colombo, 3rd December, 1863. Actg. D. C.G.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & CO.
Agents for Her Majesty's Ceylon Govt.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY'

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

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X. Navigable Rivers in the N. W. Provinces.
XI. Arching of the Morhur Bridge.
XII. Nowsherra Barracks.
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All the newest Books of the day, of popular interest in India received by every Mail.

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TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

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TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.*) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage			1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	,, 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for Sale at their Godowns:—

Champaigne, Jules Mumm & Co.'s	Rs. 36	per dozen.
Sparkling Mosselle do.	,, 40	do.
Nonpareil do. do.	,, 42	do.
Sherry Mise's Blue Seal	,, 22	do.
Do. do. Yellow do.	,, 26	do.
Do. do. Black do.	,, 30	do.
Brandy Martell's	,, 28	do.

10, Hummum Street, 14th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.

Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)

L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.

Champagne 1858 Vins.

Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts.

A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)

Symington and Miller's Port and Shery, in one Dozen Cases.

Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.

And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.	Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st quality Brand R. Tod and James	35	,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.	28	
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal	25	,,
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal	28	,,
BRANDY, fine Old Pale	32	,,
Do. do. Brown	32	,,

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Action & Worthington of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. ......Rs.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	20	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	26	0
Do. Golden, Do.	26	0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	26	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.
MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.			
Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.
CLARET.			
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A thoroughly Competent person to Superintend masonry and brick work. For particulars apply to

LAWSON and WHITTAKER.

Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 18th January 1864.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnace-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with Rupees 50 as Horse allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,
Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशीएशन
लीमिटेड.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement, dated the 19th October last, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders of the Association who have not paid the Second Call, due on the 20th instant, that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum instead of 9 per cent. will be charged on all Calls not paid into the Central Bank of Western India by the 1st of December next, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture at any time thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th November 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th November last (the date on which it became due), be not paid at the Central Bank of Western India in Bombay, on or before the 31st January, instant, their Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for January, 1864, Contains—1, Another Year, 2, What's in a Name? 3, Colonies and Colonisation. Chapter V. 4, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter X. 5, The Deccan. 6, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter XI. 7. An Old Man's Song: Ah! Withered Flower! 8, General Slow's Advice to Officers. Part III. 9, Why Aunt Helen was Happy. 10, Lord Derby's Specimen of the Cynocephalus. 11, A few words about Debt. 12, A Reminiscence of Eton. 13, Roving Shadows of the Punjab. 14, On the Spurs of the Snowy Range. 15th, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in December. 16, Mdccclxiii. 17, Commercial Review—July to December 1863. 18, Literary and Critical Notices, Cardinal Pole, or the days of Phillip and Mary. Border and Bastile Giulio Malatesta. A Yachting Cruise in the Baltic. 19, Military Summary for November. 20, Obituary of 1863. 21, Home Politics and Literature—November. 22, Indian Retrospect—December. 23, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for December.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, "Delhi Gazette" Press; Lahore, Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Anarkullee and Mean Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Pasernoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs. 20½: Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each

BLANCHE DE NEVERS.

The following Vocal with P. F. accompaniment has arrived by the Mail:

AN OPERA IN FOUR ACTS; WRITTEN BY JOHN BROUGHAM; COMPOSED BY M. W. BALFE.

	Rs.	as.
CAVATINA. "Would you learn the will of Fate." (S.)	2	6
CHORUS. "Remember the Zingari."		
DUET. "Prepare to hear a secret." (S. and B.) ...	3	0
RECIT. AND SONG. "When I think of the days that are gone." (T.)	2	6
LA SPAGNUOLA. "As the mountain streams." (S.)	2	6
RECIT AND SONG. "There is a void within my heart." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Oh! Blanche." (S. and S.)	2	6
CAVATINA. "In mem'ry of the days gone by." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. AND BALLAD. "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "Must we part." (S. T.)	2	6
TRIO. "Now fortune bright'ning. (S. S. and T.)...	2	6
SONG. "Oh! my soul's treasure." (T.)	2	6
RECIT. and CAVATINA. "As some lone traveller." (S.)	2	6
DUET. "If gentle mercy." (S. and B.)	2	6
DRINKING SONG. "The old vine tree." (B.) ...	3	0
PIANOFORTE ARRANGEMENTS.		
RICHARDS, BRINLEY. "La Spagnuola."	3	0
COOTE. Blanche de Nevers Quadrilles	4	0

HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 29th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by [illegible]

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed [illegible] after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAIL FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE

The Mail for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer [illegible], will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed on TUESDAY next the 19th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. It is scarcely probable the *Dalhousie* will reach Aden by the 28th, the date on which the Calcutta steamer of 10th should be there.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 11TH JANUARY 1864 TO THE 17TH JAN. 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.		
Jan. 11	30.003	29.891	66.6	81.3	57.8	65.2	+ 4	None
,, 12	30.007	29.900	67.0	78.7	62.0	64.2	× 16	,,
,, 13	30.019	29.889	68.5	81.6	62.0	68.3	+ 8	,,
,, 14	29.994	29.886	67.0	77.0	61.0	67.0	+ 10	,,
,, 15	30.016	29.884	62.5	76.9	52.4	59.0	× 4	,,
,, 16	29.929	29.857	63.5	78.3	53.0	59.5	+ 6	,,
,, 17			Sun,	day.				

Jan. 11.—Cloudless; misty.
,, 12.—Cirri scattered about in the afternoon.
,, 13.—A few cirri scattered about in the morning; slight dew.
,, 14.—Cloudless; dew fell at night.
,, 15.—A few cirri in the morning.
,, 16.—Dttio ditto.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon Sunday .... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h. 19m	6 38	5 44	7 45	8 19	16th January 1864. 5h. 1m. 38s.3.
Wed.	20	Fabian.	6 38	5 45	8 49	9 16	
Thur.	21	Agnes.	6 38	5 45	9 40	10 2	
Fri.	22	Vincent, Martyr.	6 38	5 46	10 22	10 41	
Sat.	23	Vincent.	6 37	5 46	10 59	11 15	
Sun.	24	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 47	11 32	11 48	
Mon.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 48	—	0 3	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 12	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 13
BANGALORE	Jan. 12	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 9	MEERUT	Jan. 12
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 13
CEYLON	Dec. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 9	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 31	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

WE hope that the merchants and bankers of Bombay will assemble in strength this afternoon at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in order to assist in the discussion of the very important question of the proposed introduction of a gold currency into India. The correspondence already published in the *Gazette* has shown our readers that the advocates of a gold currency for this country are divided into two parties: those who maintain that gold ought to be made the sole standard, and those who wish that there should be a double standard here, as in England and France. The former party is represented by Mr. Walter Cassels, the latter by Mr. Brooke. Mr. Cassels has written several letters in the newspapers, and put forth in support of his views a letter addressed to "His "Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., Governor "of Bombay," in which His Excellency is prayed to "exert his great influence to secure "the introduction of a gold currency and standard "into India." His Excellency will run great risk of losing his "great influence" altogether if he exert it in behalf of such a scheme. It amazes us to find a man of Mr Cassels' undoubted ability hastily committing himself to the advocacy of anything so mischievous and absurd as the substitution of a gold for a silver standard in India. In the letter to Sir Bartle Frere it is written: "I believe that few persons acquainted with the "state of India will assert that the mass of its "population are yet prepared to understand or "avail themselves of a paper currency. Centu-"ries of misrule and oppression under native rule "have implanted suspicion and distrust in the "native character; and European civilization "has as yet scarcely lifted a corner of the veil "of ignorance that enshrouds and perpetuates "these hereditary qualities. Without going into "statistics at all, therefore, it might be pre-"dicated that a paper currency, unintelligible "both in form and in principle to the great mass "of the people, could not circulate much beyond "a few of the greater towns, into which European "enterprize and enlightenment have penetrat-"ed." Assuming this to be a correct description of the native character, we naturally expect Mr. Cassels to be careful above all things not to propose any change which is likely to excite "suspicion and distrust" in the minds of the agricultural population. But what, strange to say, is his plan for the improvement of the currency? He begins by asking Government to demonetize all the silver coin in the country—that coin which has been accumulated in countless hoards by the ryots of every district in India for the very reason that it *is* money, that is to say, the only kind of property which is sure to possess a certain exchangeable value at all times and in all circumstances. Fancy the effect that would be produced on the minds of the ignorant mass of the people by a proclamation announcing to them that their cherished rupees would after a fixed date cease to be a legal tender, and that payments could thenceforward only be made in gold! Such a revolution in the whole monetary system of the country would destroy at a blow the confidence which the natives feel in the good faith of the English Government, and would in all probability create a formidable rebellion wherever any attempt was made to put it in force. The plan of a double standard which Mr. Brooke recommends is much more reasonable; for, if gold is to be introduced at all, it must be made subsidiary to silver. Mr. Brooke, however, seems to argue in his letters as if the use of gold, instead of silver in large commercial transactions, and by the ryots for purposes of hoarding, would positively *increase* the available currency of the country. But a man is not richer if, instead of getting a large sum all in silver, he gets half of it in gold and half in silver. Should he determine, as for various reasons he probably would, to put by the gold, the currency would be so far eased as it would be more economical and more convenient for the countries which are India's chief customers to send her gold in place of silver in payment of her produce; but this would be the only perceptible relief. A third party in the chamber, headed, we believe, by the chairman, Mr. Grant, prefers a paper to a gold currency. It is certain that the only way in which a Government can *create* money is by the issue of paper which is not fully represented by bullion; and, as such paper will not be taken unless the people have trust in the stability and good faith of the Government, such a currency is quite legitimate. The people of the Presidency towns at least are certainly prepared for a paper currency based on sound principles; and, if we had a wealthy national Bank charged with the full control of the issue of paper money and released from the obligation of holding the full value of the issues in coin or bullion, there can be no doubt that this would be the most effectual mode of preventing the long continuance of monetary crises.

It is said to be the intention of the partisans of the double and single standard respectively to form a coalition, and support with their united strength a resolution simply calling upon the Government to introduce "a gold currency" without mention of the standard. This may be an ingenious plan for evading discussion which might end in nothing, but it seems to us that, if the Chamber is to meet in order to pass resolutions which leave everything unsettled, it will meet to very little purpose. The principle of a single standard differs *toto cœlo* from that of a double standard; and the practical men of the Chamber will only stultify themselves by asking Government to give the country a gold currency, without specifying which kind of currency they mean.

THERE is a species of pastime, exceedingly popular among Frenchmen, which is known by frequenters of fairs as "a merry-go-rounder." It is enjoyed by aid of a machine, which sets in circular motion a number of wooden horses. The fun is to ride these horses, which, not to put too fine a point upon it, must be a monotonous amusement: nevertheless bearded adults practice it with considerable zest in France, and you may sometimes discover half a dozen of the veriest, the fattest, the smokiest, and the pegtoppedest of "Mossoos" gravely describing an orbit on one of these firewood steeds, for hours at a stretch. In "Mossoo's" sport we fancy we detect a tolerably apt illustration of our social system at Bombay.

Far be it from us to deny, that enterprise and progress, moral, political, and intellectual, and all the rest of it, are to be found here: on the contrary we regard Bombay as rather a go-ahead place, blessed in no small degree with men of public, and some of restless (which is much the same thing) spirit, who stand in the very van, or think they do, of all Indian progress, whatever that may be, in whatever line it advances. Righteous efforts are, we will grant, being made in all sorts of directions, to attain all sorts of grand, wholesome, political reforms; and these will, doubtless, by and by bear their fruit in due season. Our quarrel is not in the elevated region of these supernal reformers: against a much smaller grievance we would break a lance.

Now it is a fact that there is scarcely a city in the world, except London, so wealthy as this: real poverty is scarcely known among us. Our style of life is very high pitched: in such matters as the cut of our clothes, the neatness of our equipages, the number of our horses and servants, we make more than vague pretensions to fashion. In short we spend a great deal of money. Yet what, we painfully ask, do we gain by it? Where shall we find so much dirt, and such intolerable dulness? Our dirt lies heavy at the doors, and, we hope, upon the souls of our Municipal do-nothings; for the insipid flavour of our existence we are all, to some extent, equally responsible. We are firmly mounted on the backs of our revolving cock horses, which steadily go at a uniform pace—nowhere.

> Dulness o'er all possessed her ancient right,
> Daughter of Chaos and eternal night;
>
> Laborious, heavy, busy, bold and blind,
> She ruled in native anarchy the mind.

Upon our wives falls the heavy tyranny of our dreary morning calls: as they don't so much interfere, with us, the lords of the creation, we will allow that these dismal visitations are necessary as forming the solid foundations of the framework of society. Still they must be very terrible to endure. Men, we have observed, when the infliction falls on their own particular persons, do not, unless very callous, support the martyrdom well. They generally sit poised gingerly on the extreme limits of their chairs, their hats balanced with care on their knees, their legs tucked under their seats, an uncomfortable grin on their visages, a suspicion of cold perspiration on the palms of their hands, and at a total loss for anything to say. To the ladies, we will charitably suppose, the torture is more bearable, as affording an opportunity for the discussion of the reputations of their bosom friends, fashions, and the malfeasances of the "nasty natives." So much for morning calls! According to the plan pursued here, dinners are scarcely more endurable, perhaps somewhat less so, as pressing equally on both sexes. We have all experienced the vapid monotony of these many-coursed entertainments, *ad nauseam*; and we suppose that most people soon become equally sick of them. It would be therefore supererogatory to enlarge upon the theme. The only question is why they are so general? Are they inevitable? In the fixed course of things? An old man of the sea not to be shaken off? Is there no other rational method of enjoying social intercourse? Mention an occasional ball, a few abortive attempts at "evenings," and the daily drive to the bandstand, and you complete the list of the Bombay festivities of the season.

That social intercourse is a very delightful and desirable thing is a fact not to be gainsaid, except by dunces and prigs, any more than the fact that dinner parties may be sometimes made a very delightful way of enjoying it: but what is so strange is, that there are so many other means of rational and humanizing recreation which we seem entirely oblivious of. Most people, we believe, who come to India, come with the avowed object of making a fortune as rapidly as possible, and getting home to spend it. They postpone their interest in all matters beyond those immediately connected with their peculiar manner of amassing rupees, till they reach Europe. Such people should recollect that the amassing of these rupees is too apt under all circumstances to become a ruling passion; how much more so when an apathy respecting all other things is fostered and encouraged! Besides, the process takes a large slice out of our lives, and this apathetic indifference slowly and surely becomes ingrained into our very natures.

It is lamentably true, that, for us here, the beautiful is dead: we have it not, or scarcely have it, in any one of its living forms, music, painting, architecture and sculpture. A few speculative professors of one art or the other occasionally make an adventurous trip here, to return as a rule disgusted with it, artistically and commercially. This state of things is disgraceful to our wealth and our pretensions. We are even dependant on the charity of the Governor for a weekly band, we, who could, and ought, to support an opera of our own. Malta boasts a very decent one; and it meets with cordial support from the English residents there. Why should we not follow her example? There seems no reason whatever. We should open a picture-gallery. Artists from all countries should be invited to send their pictures on exhibition and sale. The natives at least would readily buy them, and in process of time would learn not to hang them upside down. Could we not manage two or three annual flower shows? a regatta in the season? a few popular lectures on questions scientific or literary or any current topic of the day, such as Sir A. Grant gave us the other day? Amateur concerts are, it must be confessed, frequently failures, but even as failures they are preferable to the "damnable iteration" of the slices of turkey and ham. Within the limits of one article we cannot enlarge further on the topic. We hope to call attention to it again. But we are sure that a thousand reforms such as we have hinted at must suggest themselves to the mind of any one reflecting on the subject.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CANNANORE, 17TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* anchored from Bombay.

CANNANORE, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Pearl* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Carnatic* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Emeu* anchored from Bombay.

CALICUT MALABAR, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Burmah* anchored from Cannanore and Bombay,

MADRAS, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Aracan*, with Sir William Denison and suite on board, anchored.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 11TH JAN.

THE Government is doing everything in its power to have the exhibition opened with éclat. Instructions have been issued to all civil officers to be present. For this purpose all work not absolutely necessary is to be postponed for a week, and all offices except treasuries to be closed. They are also to invite, which means in plain English order, all native gentlemen who have the entrée of Government House to attend. In connexion with this a question has arisen as to who are really entitled to present themselves at Government House, and in order to settle the matter one of our most accomplished assistant commissioners has been summoned to Lahore to draw up a Peerage of the Punjab. The work is not to follow the plan of Debrett or Burke, but will rather be a history of the Punjab Chiefs. From the compiler's well-known ability and the opportunities he will have for obtaining accurate information, we may expect a volume both interesting and useful.

One of the chiefs, the Rajah of Fureedkote, has already sent in his traps. I believe he would have come in yesterday, but being Sunday none of the officials could go out to do the *istikbal*, which interesting ceremony will likely be performed to-day. His tail is of considerable length, viz., 200 infantry, 120 cavalry and 1 gun. But this is nothing compared with that of the Kapporthullah Rajah who is expected in during the week. He is bringing his whole force, which consists of 2000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and a troop of Mule Artillery. Considerable bodies of police have been brought here from other Divisions, under the impression that some of our visitors may not be particularly ready in distinguishing between *meum* and *tuum*.

Judging from the small number of tickets that have been sold I should say the people in the station are very indifferent about the opening ceremony. The Committee discussed the question of reducing the price at their last meeting, but came to the conclusion that the whole matter had better be left in *statu quo*. I think they were quite right. All who really take an interest in the subject can easily buy tickets, and those who don't had better not be there, as there will not be any room to spare.

It was originally intended to open the exhibition on the 20th, but I suspect it will now be deferred. I do not think it can be got ready in time, and Sir John Lawrence's coming will afford a good excuse.

I am happy to say the thirst for destruction seems now to be quenched and new buildings are beginning to rise. I saw a hundred or more mistris at work on the new Small Cause Court yesterday. It may be desirable to have such buildings constructed without delay, yet I could not help thinking that, after praying for the conversion of the heathen all the week, we might have set them a better example on Sunday.

BOMBAY.

THE *Coromandel*, with Sir Charles Bright and Staff, takes her departure for the Persian Gulf to-morrow.

THE *Dalhousie*, under the command of Capt. Morland, leaves this day, with the left wing of the 18th Regiment N. I. for Mandavee and Aden.

SIR Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presented His Highness the Gackowar, previous to his departure from Bombay with a stage coach belonging to his venerable father

THE Municipal water carts have apparently deserted Medow Street. The dust during the day is terrible and irritating to a degree, to say noting of the damage goods suffer in consequence.

FROM a private telegram it appears that His Excellency the Governor arrived in Surat at 9 P.M. on Friday, or inabout 6 hours from leaving Bombay. The train which took His Excellency returned to Bombay on Saturday last.

WE hear that the head officers of Government Departments have received orders to render every assistance to Mr. Forjett in his arduous task of taking the Census of the Town and Island of Bombay.

In consequense of Mr. Eduljee Darashaw having resigned his services in connection with the Parsee Girl's School, the Managing Committee have presented him, with a gold watch for his long, arduous, and zealous services as head master of the girl's school in the Fort division.

WE beg to remind our readers that the second of Mr. Black's subscription series takes place this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, and is entitled the "Adventures of Bonnie Prince Charlie." The refractory pianoforte has been brought to its bearings, and as the good old Jacobite songs are Mr. Black's especial forte, a very pleasant evening may be anticipated.

YESTERDAY was a red letter day in the annals of the Mint, it being the first time the machinery in the new building was put in motion. The two engines, o 40 and 20 horse power respectively, worked admirably, and Col. Ballard proclaimed himself entirely satisfied with the trial. Champagne flowed liberally, and cheers were given lustily for the future success of the new Mint.

IN consequence of the great increase in the price of provisions in Bombay, Government has determined to raise the scale of diet money for the subsistence of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes, under Act IX of 1850. For this purpose, a draft of an Act will be introduced in the next monsoon meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by Her Majesty's Steamer *Dalhousie* to Mandavie and Aden, this day:—

For Bhooj.—Captain H. E. Jacob; Captain. J. Barnes: Lieutenant W. H. Newport: Lieutenant S. C. Lechmore; Assistant Surgeon Kearney, 18th Regiment, N. I., and Mrs. Jacob and 2 children.

For Aden.—Captain R. H. Williams, 1st Grenadier Regiment.

For Mandavie.—Commissioned officers 5, women 1 and children 2; Non-Commissioned Rank and file, 287, women, 103, and children 81: Private followers 41, and horses 2.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL CHARACTER AND PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON 1863-4 IN THE COLLECTORATE OF POONA. —In the Talookas of Sewncere Pabul, Kheir, Mawub, Haveilly, Poorundhur, Indapoor and Bheemthurry, the full of rain during the past season has been unpropitious and partial in this Zillah, as will appear from the register. However, with the exception of Indapoor, Bheemthurry and some few of the eastern villages in the Poorundhur Talookas of this Collectorate has been sufficiently seasonable to enable the ryots to carry on agricultural operations to a limited extent. In Indapoor and Bheemthurry there was no rain whatever up to the end of August, and the slight showers that fell after this in these two Talookas and the eastern villages of Poorundhur were quite insufficient to enable the cultivators to sow their lands in those few villages. When showers fell the land was sown. The young plants in many cases dried up for want of moisture. Though not a total failure throughout these two Talookas, the prospects of the season are extremely bad, there is no grass or fodder for cattle, and the district officers report that the villagers in many places have left, and are leaving with their cattle. On the whole, the general state of the crops and prospects of the season for the whole of the Zillah are unfavourable at present. With the exception of the City of Poona, in which there has been an out break of cholera, the health of the districts good.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th January 1864.

LIABILITIES.	
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	,, 42,32,000
Public Deposits	,, 37,85,156
Other Deposits	,, 1,59,35,823
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 3,82,388
Rest	,, 6,28,039
	Rs. 3,01,88,406
ASSETS.	
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities...	Rs. 28,77,790
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,, 14,61,785
Bills Discounted...	,, 54,07,765
Dead Stock...	,, 5,19,372
Balances with Branches and Agents	,, 42,45,214
Cash and Currency Notes...	,, 1,56,76,480
	Rs. 3,01,88,406

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal on this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

General Motions.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

510 Koja Cassum Sajum *vs.* Jamsetjee Pestonjee Dewacha.
530 Sodavaribaee *vs.* Nana Keshow and another.
593 Huckma Chutra *vs.* Narayen Crustna Land.
595 Nundoo widow *vs.* Guneshing Khooshallsing.
607 Vunarsey Cutchra and other *vs.* Hurrydass Sunkerjee and others.
614 Crustnarow Wassoodew *vs.* Parvutteebaee widow.
617 Custoorchund Anundroop *vs.* Burjorjee Cowasjee.
623 Hajee Lalljee *vs.* Kessusing Mohunlall.
633 The Revd. G. F. de Silva *vs.* F. de Ramos and others.
634 Moolshunker Madowjee *vs.* Mapla Mohideen Ally.
642 Bhugwandass Purshotumdass *vs.* Goculnath Savucknath.
652 Moorrarjee Dharsee and others *vs.* F. Aldridge.
682 Dewraj Megjee *vs.* F. Aldridge.
684 Pestonjee Eduljee *vs.* Pallonjee Pestonjee.
685 Dossabhoy Cursetjee *vs.* Khoja Meer Ally Soomar.
686 Pallonjee Pestonjee Rivetna *vs.* Pestonjee Eduljee.
688 Bomanjee Khodadad *vs.* Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.
689 Shah Lalljee Veerjee *vs.* Shah Choonilall Dulcharam.
691 Bhunsalee Huurrydass Davidass *vs.* Damodhur Vussonjee.
692 Ebrahim Pittajee *vs.* Memon Adum Abba.
695 Manvel Havier *vs.* Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla.
694 Oomedchuu Rupchund *vs.* Amerchund Hurruckchund.

Suits for final disposal.

683 Peter Ewart and others *vs.* Cootubdeen Mahomed Ameen.
690 Moroba Sadasewjee *vs.* Ragoba Sadasewjee.

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 18th January 1864.

EQUITY SIDE.

Matters and Causes for hearing on this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE ARNOULD.)

A. J. Lewis, Esq. *vs.* Mahomed Hoossein Hoossaney. Demurrer for argument of the Defendant Assoo Gangjee.
Same *vs.* Same ditto ditto of the Defendant Allaruckhia Soomar and others.
Same *vs.* Same ditto ditto of the Defendant Aga Khan.
Ghachee Esmail Doodel *vs.* Chintoba Purshotumjee and others. For hearing.
Goculbhoy Futtaychund *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee. For hearing.
Anundrow Gunput and another Executor &c. *vs.* Bapoo Gungather and others. For hearing.
Wisswanath Atmaram *vs.* Bapoo Narrayen and another. For hearing.

Registrar's Office, 18th January 1864.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
18th January 1864.

(BEFORE SIR MATTHEW R. SAUSSE, C. J., AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, J. P.)

DeSilva vs.——

Mr. Green moved for leave to present a petition of appeal. The cause had been heard on the 20th Dec. 1862, within four days after the matter was mentioned in court, and on the 15th January 1863 motion was made for a new trial, but the old practice being at an end, leave was given to present a memorandum of appeal under the new code. The memorandum was prepared, but it was found that by the new practice, it was requisite that copy of the decree should be attached. No decree was drawn up for many months, and it was not until the 15th January 1864 that a copy of the decree (then recently drawn up) was procured. The plaintiff himself obtained the *Allocatur* on taxation of costs only last November. Under these circumstances the court ought not, the learned counsel submitted, to refuse the application on the ground of lapse of time.

The Court (after remarking on the entire unsuitableness of the new Code of Procedure to the present Court, granted the application unless cause be shown in four days.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.

Monday 18th January 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

In Re Syed Mahomed Syed Ahmed and another.

Mr. Cooper for the insolvents. Mr. Lewis for the opposing creditor.

The insolvents were merchants carrying on trade with China, and had firms in Hongkong and Canton conducted by their agent named Mahomed Khan Mohideen. The grounds of opposition were that the insolvents had falsified their accounts and had concealed property. In support of this allegation, Mr. Lewis examined at great length the agent Mohideen who deposed to the fact of the insolvents not having produced the daily journal and the ledger books and to their having washed out certain entries in the Books with water, and making new entries instead, which were false. Witness further stated that insolvents had passed to him a written authority to trade on their account. Mr. Cooper, on the other hand denied that his clients had ever made such an agreement. The line of cross-examination of the witness seemed to show that insolvents had always disputed goods mentioned in certain bills of lading produced in Court having been consigned on their account. Mr. Cooper objected to several letters and other documents, which had not been officially translated, being admitted in evidence. The Hon'ble Commissioner, therefore adjourned the case for further enquiry, and for official translation of the documents being made.

In Re Khimjee Ragoojoe.

Mr. Cooper supported.
Mr. Marriott opposed.

Insolvent is a dealer in Linseed, and his discharge was opposed on the grounds, first, that he had recklessly incurred debts without the slightest probability of being able to liquidate them; secondly, that he had not lodged any books with the Official Assignee; thirdly that he had concealed property and had not accounted for his stock in trade; and fourthly, that he had not given full particulars of his expenditure. It was alleged that the insolvent had contracted to sell linseed to the opposing creditors at Rs. 4-6 per cwt. at a future date, and had received Rs. 500 as earnest money for the same. At the expiration of the time of delivery, insolvent failed to deliver the Linseed to the opposing creditors who thereby became entitled to the difference between the market price and the contract price. Mr. Marriott contended that these were *bona fide* transactions, as earnest money had been paid to the insolvent. Mr. Cooper denied the *bona fide* of the transactions, and alleged that they were mere time-bargain contracts, there being no intention to deliver the goods. Insolvent on being examined, stated that he was a servant employed in the firm of a Banian merchant and received an annual salary of Rs. 400; that he had no stock in trade, and that he speculated in Linseed, having entered into time-bargain contracts with the opposing creditors; that one of the creditors obtained judgment against him for damages for the breach of contract amounting to Rs. 4,170, while to another creditor, he paid the damages amounting to Rs. 1350 in respect of his contract, through the brokers who gave him receipts for the same, but which he had since lost. Two witnesses were called by the opposing creditors to prove that insolvent kept books of accounts of his dealings, but their testimony was rather conflicting. The Hon'ble Commissioner observed, that there was no satisfactory evidence as to the alleged existence of the books; no proof that insolvent had concealed property, and that the debts were not of such a nature as to disentitle him to his discharge. Insolvent was then discharged and ordered to pay Rs. 7 per month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors.

In Re James Corder.

The insolvent who is employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by two of the creditors, the proprietor of the British Hotel, and a Cabinet maker, who apprehended that the insolvent might leave Bombay without paying his debts. Insolvent disowned any intention of leaving Bombay, while having a situation in Bombay. The Hon'ble Commissioner said that the opposing creditors has shewn no grounds against the application, which was accordingly granted, and the creditors were told to reserve their grounds of opposition to the insolvent's discharge until the next court day, when the case comes on for final hearing.

Business of an ordinary character was disposed of during the day, and the Court rose at quarter to 6 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your edition of to-day under the head of "Local" I see a notice that Lieut. Christie being about to leave Bombay has resigned his post of organist of St. John's Church, Colaba, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Mull.

This is a mistake. Lieut. Christie has only left Bombay for about a month when he will return to his post. In the meanwhile he is replaced by Sergeant Wood of the Engineers, and not by Mr. Mull.

ONE OF THE CHOIR.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1864.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A letter signed "Fair Play" in yesterday's issue is almost unintelligible, and anything but fair or candid. "Fair Play" ought to know what is the fee received by an attorney going to the Small Cause Court. The fee received from a client is the same as that of the barrister, although the rules of the court allow in costs two G. M. for the barrister, and one for the attorney, and this, whether they appear singly or together, I mean on the same side. So the assertion about a barrister doing attorney's work and receiving barrister's fee is absurd. The converse is rather the *fact*. The great howl about barristers seeing their *clients direct*. It has been done ever since the Small Cause Court was established, and *by all*, and will be until solicitors do their own work and give up being advocates.

No barrister has ever been disbarred or even censured in England for doing so, and here, where such a state of things exist, as Vakeels instructing attornies, and Barristers going into the highest Appeal Court in the country without Attornies, it would simply be absurd to enforce it in a court made for speedy justice and cheapness. "Fair Play" makes a grand mistake if he supposes that a barrister is only approachable through an attorney, and we refer him with all good feeling to a letter which appeared in the *Times* London, bearing date 26th February 1862, and is as follows. I send the letter cut from the paper; it is said to be written by one of the most eminent of our Queen's Counsel, whose name of course was sent for verification to the *Times*.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—A correspondent invites attention to the recent disbarring of a barrister by the Benchers of his Inn of Court for having undertaken professional business without the intervention of any attorney. The barrister referred to has, in a petition to the Lord Chancellor, which he has published, represented his offence to have been merely of that character; but I can assure your correspondent that the real charge was of a totally different nature. If the quondam barrister desires the real merits of his case to be known he can attain his end by an appeal to the judges.

I may, however, avail myself of the opportunity of correcting an error very prevalent among attorneys and solicitors, and which, for obvious reasons, they are anxious to encourage. The public for their own interest should be made aware that there is no obstacle founded on law, custom, usage, or etiquette to prevent a barrister from advising a client either on a case stated, or in conference at his chambers, or from receiving an *honorarium* for doing so without the intervention of any attorney or solicitor. Nay, more, a barrister would neglect his duty and expose himself to reproach if he failed to give the benefit of his learning and experience to any one who applied to him.

Certain it is, that there is no written law to prevent his doing so, and equally certain that no barrister has ever been disbarred, or even censured, for doing so, and it is well known that it was formerly the universal practice of barristers, and afforded them a rich source of income—honourably gained, and to the great advantage of their clients and themselves. The practice of the English bar is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in perfect harmony with this of all the continental and Scotch bars, which recognize consultations with clients as a part of their regular duties.

In many cases, doubtless, the knowledge and ability of a barrister would be more advantageously applied to the case of a client if the facts were previously sifted, but I confess, after an experience of 20 years, I have invariably found that an interview of a few minutes with the person who has consulted me through his attorney has thrown more light on his case than the "case for opinion" stated by his attorney, so often inaccurate and almost invariably deficient in information on some material point, and attended with so much useless expense.

The rule, as I understand it (and I have taken great pains to inform myself by consulting several of the most experienced and leading members of the bar), is, that a barrister is at liberty to advise and consult with any one at his chambers, and even to receive a brief from any client who appears in person, but he must not go out of his chambers (except to the courts) for the transaction of any business.

How the notion sprung up that a barrister is not to be approached except through an attorney it is difficult to say, although it is easy to understand how, and by whom it has been encouraged. Your obedient servant,

A BARRISTER.

In fine I think that to "Fair Play's" fairness is all on one side like the a pump.—Yours

ONE WHO LIKES FAIR PLAY.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am very glad to see that the area of discussion on the gold question is gradually widening, as it is only by an exhaustive examination that a correct conclusion can be arrived at. Your correspondent "Anti-Gold," however, appears to have mixed up the views of different writers on the subject.

For my own part I have never supposed for a moment that a gold currency, or any other currency, can prevent the natural result of over-trading or over-speculation, which must inevitably produce a money pressure.

I quite agree with "Anti-Gold" in his views of the late crisis, and my reason for believing that a gold currency is desirable is simply that the admission of gold as a legal tender would greatly facilitate the settlement of accounts with the interior producers of such merchandise as is required by foreign countries, as it would enable the merchant to import such a commodity as the producers of cotton and other goods would willingly accept in exchange. Unless gold is made legal tender the producer will not accept it, as he requires something to hoard which has a recognised exchangeable value.

It is perfectly true that sovereigns will not be imported for the purpose of circulation in India unless they are relatively cheaper or at least as cheap as silver. The present average value of a sovereign is ten rupees four annas, representing a premium of 2½ per cent against rupees. It would therefore be unreasonable to expect that any one would tender a sovereign for ten rupees if he could sell it for Rs. 10-4 But if the balance of trade cannot be liquidated in silver, something else must be found, and if, as may be reasonably expected, the price of silver rises a penny per ounce, and some commission, freight, and insurance can be saved by bringing sovereigns from Australia, it is not at all improbable that merchants may find it to their interest to import them for the purpose of tendering them as currency, more particularly as they may besides have the chance of getting an extra anna for them as mere gold. If made legal tender they may be worth more, but cannot be worth less than ten rupees, which is an important consideration to the importer.

I am disposed to think that "Anti Gold" is incorrect in his assumption that the effect of keeping out gold would be to keep down the value of the necessaries of life. Present extravagantly high prices are caused, not by the influx of money or the increase of circulation, but by the enormous profits realised, and the disposition of those who have been thus fortunate to engage in numerous new enterprises, requiring a great increase of labour in all directions, and creating a sudden and greatly increased demand for the necessaries of life. This must of necessity continue until these commodities and, if need be, even labour, be imported from less wealthy countries. If food rises much more, it will pay to import rice from Arracan and Java, and, if labour becomes a little more scarce, we shall have a large coolie immigration of industrious Chinamen, who will by their example do more to regenerate India than a reduction of the value of mere food. The admission of gold as currency will thus enable us to pay the ryot for his cotton, and our superabundant silver will find a convenient outlet in China or other relatively poor countries.

It may not be out of place to remark that the assertion of Mr. Cassels in his pamphlet addressed to Sir Bartle Frere, that the United States have virtually adopted a single gold standard, is not strictly correct. The fact is that the silver dollar has never been demonetized. Any one may pay his debts either in gold or silver dollars; but the silver dollars being worth more in other countries than in the States have nearly all been long since exported to England and France, and the standard has become to all intents and purposes a gold one. While this process was going on the gold dollars, silver dollars, and paper dollars circulated side by side, and the change has been effected imperceptibly and without hardship or inconvenience to any one; the same process is now going on in France, and, if India will be content to be taught by the example of history, a similar process will be repeated naturally and imperceptibly in India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant

H. BROOKE.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1864.

BENGAL.

THE effect of the monetary pressure is very remarkable in the opium sale of yesterday. The fall on last sale even on Behar is Rs. 262 per chest, and on Benares Rs. 281. The difference of the prices of the two qualities is curious also. We understand that time bargains for settlement on this sale had much to do with the higher price of Behar. The difference to Government will be great. Mr. Laing thought he made a safe estimate at Rs. 1,400 or more if we remember right,—here is an average on the whole sale of Rs. 963-12, less by Rs. 437 a chest, than the estimate. This is notwithstanding that the Government has notified an allowance of more time for payment. The Government has granted thirty days for clearance instead of fifteen as before.—*Englishman, Jan.* 8.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL.—We are informed on good authority that the noted rebel Sidha Singh who has been at large since 1857, and for whose apprehension a handsome reward was offered by Government, has at last been secured in the Ghazeepore district. He was disguised as a jogee when apprehended. He will be forwarded to Goruckpore, where he figured most prominently during the mutiny, to undergo his trial. He is described as an old man, with grey hair, wearing moustachios and whiskers and rather a flowing beard; he has a swarthy complexion and is wrinkled. At Ghazeepore he has been identified by an Indigo planter, who knew him previous to the mutiny, although he denies he is the "identical individual."—*Phœnix, Jan.* 8.

A MELANCHOLY accident happened on the river Hooghly yesterday morning. A boat, full of women proceeding to Oolabaria, was caught between two cargo-boats laden with coal, and crushed. The passenger boat sank immediately. Five bodies were recovered, of whom two revived, but the remaining three were beyond all help. It is believed the boat was overcrowded. Where were the police?—*Englishman, Jan.* 9.

MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS.—With a view to secure the services of a staff of experienced officers for the posts of Military Accountants and Divisional Pay-masters for the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub, and to train up the number of young men for the purpose, some three or four officers of the Indian Army have been ordered to do duty under the Military Accountant, and the Paymaster at this Presidency in order to qualify them for those important offices in the Mofussil. —*Phœnix, Jan.* 9.

HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,—JANUARY 4, 1864.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Levinge.)

William Wallace vs. *Govindchunder Sen.*

The Advocate General and *Mr. Newmarch* for the plaintiff.

Mr. Eglinton and *Mr. Dickens* for the defendant.

This was an action brought by Mr. William Wallace, a merchant carrying on business in Calcutta, and Rangoon, against Govindchunder Sen of Calcutta, to recover the sum of Rs. 5,461-3-2, the price and value of 121 tons and 18 feet of teak sawn scantlings sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant under a contract dated the 19th January 1863, and also to recover Rs. 10,442-1-1, being the amount of damages alleged by the plaintiff to have been sustained by him by reason of the defendant having failed to take delivery and pay for a further quantity of the same parcel of timber purchased under the same contract amounting to 540 tons and 37 feet. The plaintiff also claimed interest upon the first mentioned sum. It appeared the contract was for the sale of about 800 tons of teak scantlings loaded on board two vessels, the *Closmerden* and the *Faiz Allum*, lying at the time at Seebpore, the whole of which was to be delivered in February last. The defendant, though complaining several times during the month of February of the non-delivery, continued to take delivery from time to time up to the 23rd April, on which date only 121 tons had been delivered. He then refused to take delivery of any more, alleging that the object for which he wanted the timber could no longer be fulfilled. The question was whether the defendant's acceptance of timber after February operated as such a waiver of the original contract as to enable the plaintiff to sue the defendant for damages caused by the loss of the re-sale of the undelivered bulk of the timber by auction, after notice to the defendant. The defendant admitted his liability to pay for the portion he had received, but there was a dispute as to the amount received of about two tons and of the value of Rs. 97. The defendant pleaded payment into court of the sum claimed by the Plaintiff in the first count *minus* Rs. 97 which thus became a very important question in the action. Towards the end of the case it suddenly turned out that no payment into court had been made at all through some neglect, on the part of the defendant, which resulted in gaining the plaintiff a verdict on the first count and carried the costs of the action. The bought and sold notes were as follows—

The terms of the contract will appear from the following bought note.—

"*Calcutta, 19th January,* 1863

"BABOO GOVINCHUNDER SEN,

"DEAR SIR,—This day I have purchased by your order for and on your account from Joseph Agabeg, Esq., two invoices of about 800 tons teak sawn scantlings at the rate of Rupees forty-five per ton cubic feet, payable by your promissory note at six months' date from the first day of February next. The delivery of scantlings to be taken at once, and all to be completed in February next. In default of your taking delivery of the whole or any portion by the end of February next, Mr. Agabeg will be at liberty to sell or dispose of the whole or such portion that be undelivered at your risk and expense, either by public auction or private sale; you making good the losses taking place from such re-sale.

"Your's obediently.
"A GALSTIN.

"No. 110, Rada Bazar."

The defendant wrote across the bought note "Accepted—Govinchunder Sen."

The sold note addressed to Mr. Agabeg was to the same effect.

Mr. Justice Levinge.—The plaintiff sues in two causes of action—the first for goods sold and delivered, the said goods being a portion of the whole quantity contracted to be sold. This portion the defendant took, used, and cannot return; for these, therefore, it is quite clear he is liable. The second is for damages for refusal on the part of the defendant to take delivery of the remaining portion of the goods specified in the contract. The defence is two fold—namely, payment into court of the money claimed in the first count, and the defence to the second count is in substance that the plaintiff was not ready or willing to deliver within a reasonable time, and therefore the defendant is discharged. It appears that by a mistake the money was not paid into court by the defendant. If it had been lodged, and the plaintiff had recovered the Rs. 97 under the first count, I should not have given costs against the defendant; but there must now, however, be a verdict for the plaintiff on this count with costs; for the plaintiff has proved the amount of timber delivered, by the receipt of the defendant's own agent, which binds the latter. The defendant must be wrong in his calculation when he admits by this receipt that he had received 122 pieces of timber more than he calculated. The defendant's agent, who signed for each line of the accounts of the timber delivered, signed on the 26th February for a wrong total. On the first count I shall also allow interest at six per cent. from the 4th August 1863, upon which day the defendant's promissory note would have become due under the terms of the contract. As to the second count, this was a contract to deliver "about" 800 tons of timber in the month of February last." Counsel for the defence urged that on the plaintiff's own showing he never could at any time have delivered more than 661 tons, and that this of itself is a fatal objection. With this I do not agree; it might have been a very good ground for rescinding the contract at first, but I am clear that the amount is not of much importance. It was said that the amount to be included by the word "about" must be much closer to the amount specified in the contract than his; but here the quantity is mentioned as the timber on board two specified ships, which quantity was not at the time known to the plaintiff. If the plaintiff had disposed of any of that wood to other persons besides the defendant, then the objection would be good. The defendant, however, has a right to say, "I will not have the contract held over me for ever." Both parties agree that the delivery should have been completed in February; and they both have clearly marred that part of the contract. This being so there must be some time in law beyond which the conract cannot be held over the defendant. I have failed to find a case in point, and as counsel on both sides have also been silent on the matter, I presume there is no case; but in the appendix to *Smith on Contracts* there is a case of *Barber* vs. *Taylor*, in which evidence was given upon this point. Now, is there evidence of unreasonable delay in this instance? The evidence shows from beginning to end a want of punctuality and energy, and of every other act necessary to entitle a party to enforce a contract, on the part of the plaintiff. All he had to do was to measure and deliver the timber, and there was a number of sircars; there was Agabeg's sircar, Mackenzie, Lyall & Co's sircar, and the defendant's sircar, but without the presence of all of whom no delivery was given; and it appears it was almost impossible to get them altogether at one time. The defendant had nothing to do with the appointment of the other sircars. Augier, one of the witnesses, has sworn that though the defendant's people were ready and willing to take delivery yet they could not get it given to them. It is sworn that defendant's sircar was never absent when Mackenzie, Lyall & Co's. man was there, and the plaintiff's own factor, Mr. Galstin, has also sworn that he was making efforts to get the delivery made and could not. Is the defendant to be bandied about thus from one sircar to another because the plaintiff's people do not choose to be there together? It has been said that the defendant did not care about the quickness of the delivery. Mr. Galstin swears, and the letter in evidence shows, that he was continually complaining about the non-delivery from the very first. As to the defendant's offering to pay Rs. 1,000 brokerage to Mr. Galstin in May if he could get the contract rescinded, it must be remembered that Galstin had informed him that he was bound by the contract and could not escape from the it, and therefore clearly the defendant made the offer in ignorance of his legal rights. The plaintiff, at any rate, did not perform his duty, and I shall not sanction the notion that he can tie up the defendant for an indefinite period. A man who buys 800 tons of peculiar timber does so for a special object, and it is reasonable to believe the defendant that he wanted it for a specific purpose—namely, to enable him to enter into another contract, the opportunity for making which had passed, in the middle of April. There will therefore be a verdict for the defendant on the second count, and for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,461-3-2 on the first count, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the 4th day of August 1863, with cost —*Verdict accordingly* —*Englishman Jan.* 9.

BANGALORE.

QUARTER MASTER THOMAS LAWRENCE, H. M.'s 51st Regiment of Foot, has been cashiered by sentence of a Court Martial for receiving "Pecuniary gratification" from Contractors and Agents of Contractors.—*Herald, Jan.* 12.

N. W. PROVINCES.

7TH DRAGOON GUARDS marched from Meean Meer *en route* to Mutra at 6 A. M. of the 8th instant.

94th Regiment will march on the 9th to garrison Umritsur, 4 companies; Phillour, 2 companies; Kangra 2 companies; Head Quarters to Kussowlie.

90th Regiment arrived on the 6th instant at Meean Meer.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 9.

A HIGH judicial authority has ruled that imprisonment in lieu of stripes is not to be recognised. A decision so important ought to be published for general information; but we feel assured, however, that nine-tenths of the Magistrates in the Punjab are still acting in ignorance of this order, and it is necessary to enforce uniformity of practice in matters so intimately connected with the personal liberty of our subjects. Flogging is not sanctioned by the Indian Legislature, but it has been legalised by the local executive Government, and under its authority, this "mild system of torture" is still inflicted. To be consistent, we should accept the Government order in its integrity or not at all. Either that order is wholly valid or wholly invalid—if it legalises corporal punishment, it also legalises the punishment in lieu of it which it has clearly ordained. It is by no means clear to us on what grounds the punishment, in lieu of flogging, is rejected. If it be alleged that corporal punishment is only intended for able-bodied men, then the Local Government ought not to have at all prescribed any punishment in lieu of it. But analogy tends to illustrate a very different conclusion, we do not fine only those who can pay, but also those who cannot; those who come within the latter category, suffer the punishment in commutation of fines. Why not, as the order directs, execute the sentence in lieu of flogging, on those who are not, physically, the fit objects of corporal punishment. We are not by any means kindly disposed to any description of torture, mild, or severe, but let us be consistent in our interpretation of law as well as in the execution of it, and who more than Mr. Curt has been the advocate of method and order in the action of the Punjab judiciary?—*Id.*

WE have been favoured by a friend with a copy of a circular addressed to him by the Secretary of the Melbourne General Post Office, which we would recommend to the notice of the Post Master Generals in India. The circular contains a letter from the Secretary informing the addressee that "should he be desirous of having his address recorded in the General Post Office for the year 1864" he has "to fill up and return" a form which is annexed to the Secretary's letter. The form when filled up is to be reckoned as a page of the "Address Book for 1864." The information the form contains are:—

Christian and surname in full.
Trade or occupation.
Removed from (*i e.*) the last destination.
The names of towns whence letters are expected.
Description of private marks on letters.
Address to be recorded.

It would hardly be prudent to budget for such a quantity of stationery as would be necessary to carry out the system of addressing every individual known to the Post Office in the manner of the Melbourne Secretary. There cannot be a fair ground for comparison between the postal operations of Melbourne and Her Majesty's Indian empire. Yet the Melbourne Secretary reads us a lesson whereby we should profit if our Post Masters do not consider themselves above all possible thought of improvement. We would recommend that an Address Book be opened in all Presidency towns, and that people anxious to have their address placed on record be invited by a public advertisement to furnish the necessary information for the composition of an "Address Book." Change of address should be notified to the Post Office so as to render the record as correct as possible. Such an "Address Book" would form an excellent basis for a Post Office Directory, while it will save the tedious re-directions which entail delay and loss of letters, an evil of such magnitude as to deserve the attention of the gentlemen who control the postal department of the several Presidencies.—*Id.*

WE are informed that from and after the 1st of February, the line of Railway between Calcutta and Bolundshuhur. will be opened, for the transit of passengers and of merchandize. The only interruption or delay, that will be experienced, will be the crossing of the river at Allahabad. This, however, need not terrify any one, as the transit will occupy less than half an hour. Before the present year is passed away, we are assured that the railway will pass through the Cantonment of Meerut.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 12.

BY the late great promotion in the army, there are now only 17 Ensigns on the General List, and by the late casualties on the frontier, this list, will be again diminished. There have been 46 Ensigns promoted since the publication of the Army list in April last.—*Id.*

THE following is an extract from a home letter dated 2nd December 1863:—

"Lord Palmerston and the Bishop of Oxford were lately living at a country house in Warwickshire, and it was proposed by Lord Pam to drive and see some sight in the neighbourhood. The Bishop said a walk thither would do him more good, and tried to persuade Pam to walk. Pam said it was going to rain—so he ordered his carriage, and Oxford walked on. Down came the rain and Pam drove up, and without stopping to take up the Bishop, cried out: 'How blest is he who ne'er consents by ill advice to Talk!'

The Bishop retorted: 'Nor stands in sinner's ways, nor sits, where men profanely talk.'"—*Ibid.*

THE correspondent in France of a leading English military journal furnishes particulars relating to the administration of justice in the French army, that will be read with interest by our military readers. In 1862, from an army of 458,123 men 4,528 were brought to trial; one man out of every 133, or 3,687 in all, were condemned and sentenced to various penalties. 58 men, of whom only 14 suffered, were sentenced to death, the remaining 44 were spared by the Emperor. Considering that that august personage keeps his throne only by favour of his vast army, it is curious to note that, in the year under notice (if the report can be relied on), only one desertion to the enemy is recorded; "there has been no treason, *espionnage*, or tampering with soldiers. But one case of infidelity occurred in the administrative service, and but one man was *condemned* for seditious cries."

Of the 4,528 men tried 72 per cent. could read and write; the remainder were without instruction,—*Delhi Gazette. Jan.* 12.

CABUL.

21*st*.—Sirdar Shahdowlah Khan informed the Ameer of the rumour of Sirdars Ullavola Khan and Shah Nawauz Khan having gone towards Peshawur; and that the son of Saadut Khan Mohmund, with six thousand troops were preparing to join. The Ameer appeared startled and much annoyed; and ordered a letter to be written to Shahmurd Khan, demanding instant and clear explanations. At the same time the following was written to Saadut Khan:—

"I am given to understand that your son, with a number of troops is proceeding to join the war against the British, I demand an explanation, and desire to be informed whether the movement has your sanction. I enjoin great caution, for if my orders are not attended to, I will be under the necessity of sending troops to enfore them."

It is said that Persian troops are encamped within two miles of Heerat."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 12

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MR. COBDEN AND THE TIMES.

(*From the Times, Dec. 10.*)

On Monday last we announced in our "Notices to Correspondents" that a letter from Mr. Cobden should appear on the following day. For reasons, however, which are sufficiently set forth in the following reply we declined to publish Mr. Cobden's letter :—

(Copy.)

"*The Times*-office, Dec. 7.

"The Editor of *The Times* presents his compliments to Mr. Cobden, and encloses a proof of his letter, which, though it arrived by Saturday's post, only reached the Editor's hands last evening. He could not then give it immediate consideration, but, in deference to Mr. Cobden's name, he announced that it should be published tomorrow.

"On reading it, however, this morning he thinks—and he trusts Mr. Cobden will, on reperusal, agree with him—that Mr. Cobden has no right to expect him, upon a pretext entirely irrelevant, to publish a series of most offensive and unfounded imputations upon himself and his friend.

"He must, in the first palce, observe that Mr. Bright himself has made no complaint of the passage upon which Mr. Cobden has founded this attack upon *The Times*, and he might on that ground alone decline to insert a letter which Mr. Cobden admits is not authorized by Mr. Bright.

"The facts, however, are shortly these:—Messrs. Cobden and Bright make two speches at Rochdale, which are reported in *The Times* at unusual length and with extraordinary promptitude. These speeches are discussed elaborately in two leading articles on successive days, and in each of them certain passages are interpreted as recommending a re-partition of the land among the poor. Messrs. Cobden and Bright are expressly challenged to disavow this interpretation if it misrespresents their meaning, but they make no reply, and aparently accept it as conveying their true intention.

"The speeches, as reported, also remain before the public for upwards of a week, and the interpretation put upon them by *The Times* provokes no adverse remark. At last an article appears upon a totally different subject, in which an allusion is made in a single phrase to Mr. Bright's supposed opinions, and Mr. Cobden pounces upon this phrase, not that he may discuss the true interpretation of Mr. Bright's expressions, but that he may make a vague and most offensive attack upon *The Times* and its conductors.

"The editor declines to permit *The Times* to be made the means of disseminating imputations which he knows to be unfounded, and which are entirely irrelevant to the question at issue.

"Perhaps the Editor is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Cobden desires the publication of his letter. If, however, he should think that it could conduce either to his own interest or to the injury of *The Times*, he can probably find some more appropriate organ than *The Times* itself."

Mr. Cobden has, as we anticipated, found more appropriate organs for disseminating unfounded imputations against *The Times* and its conductors than *The Times* itself, and his letter appeared, but without our reply, in the *Daily News* and *Morning Star* yesterday. It will be evident from the date, and also from the fact that Mr Cobden speaks of his own letter as having been "refused insertion" in *The Times*, that the reply we have quoted above had been received by Mr. Cobden before he made his communication to the *Daily News* and the *Morning Star*. Yet he has suppressed all mention of it, and sent his own letter to his organs in the press as if it had been met by *The Times* with a simple unexplained rejection. Mr Cobden sent his letter also to the *Morning Advertiser*, but the conductors of that journal, although to them too he suppressed all mention of our reply, with a taste and good feeling which contrast most favourably with the spirit displayed by Mr. Cobden, refused in the following terms to publish his unmannerly attack :—

"We have received from Mr. Cobden a letter, with a request for its insertion in the *Morning Advertiser*, which he had addressed to the Editor of *The Times*, but which has been denied publication in that journal. The letter of Mr. Cobden is in vindication of Mr. Bright from an attack made on him last week by *The Times*. Had Mr. Cobden confined himself to a defence of his friend Mr. Bright from the assaults of our contemporary, we would at once have inserted his letter in the *Morning Advertiser*; but, as the greater portion of his communication partakes of a personal nature in reference to the principal proprietor, editor, and the leading writers for *The Times*, we cannot be the medium of bringing it before the public."

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(*From the Times, Dec. 15.*)

The following correspondence is a sequel to that which has for several days occupied a most unmerited share of public attention :—

"To John T. Delane, Esq.

"Sir,—You and I have been long personally acquainted; your handwriting is known to me, and I know you to be the chief Editor of *The Times*. Under such circumstances I cannot allow you to suppress your individuality, and shield yourself under the third person of the editorial nominative, in a correspondence affecting your personal responsibility for a scandalous aspersion on myself (as I now learn from you) as well as on Mr. Bright.

"Your refusal to publish my former letter is a matter so entirely within your own province that I have nothing to say upon it, except to congratulate myfelf on the recent revolution in the newspaper world which renders your decision comparatively harmless. A few years ago *The Times* possessed almost a monopoly of publicity. Four-fifths of the daily newspaper circulation issued from its press. *Now* it constitutes, probably, one-tenth of our diurnal journalism, and my letter will be only the more generally read from having been excluded from your columns.

"But your letter proceeds to offer some most singular arguments in justification of your attack on Mr. Bright. You state that your journal had previously contained two leading articles casting the same imputation on both him and myself, that you had challenged us to disavow your interpretation of our speeches, and as we had failed to do so you accepted our silence as an acknowledgment of the truth of your interpretation; in other words, as proof of our guilt! Here we have, in a compendious form, an exhibition of those qualities of mind which characterize the editorial management of *The Times*—of that arrogant self-complacency, that logical incoherence, and that moral bewilderment which a too long career of impunity and irresponsibility could alone engender. I will not stop to remark on your demolition of your own pretence for rejecting my championship of Mr. Bright by the admission that you had included us both in a joint indictment.

"Now that which forms the basis of this reasoning, if such it may be termed, is an inordinate display of what I will call *Times* egotism. Notwithstanding that your journal has now but a fractional part of the daily newspaper circulation, you complacently assume that all the world are your constant readers. *The Times* never enters my house, except by rare accident. This I know to be also the case with Mr. Bright, who will, in all probability, never have seen your attack until he reads it in my letter. It is only during the session at the club, that I am in the habit of seeing your paper. The chance visit of a friend last Friday placed in my hand *The Times* of the previous day, when that scandalous paragraph caught my eye which formed the text of my letter to you. I was entirely ignorant of the two former attacks, which by a droll process of reasoning you now ask me to accept as a justification of the third. Now, let me ask you to descend for a minute from your editorial chair while I illustrate this logic by a hypothetical case put to Mr. Delane, the barrister. Suppose that the constituents of Mr. Bright were to indict your publisher for defaming their member, and that it was proposed in a consultation of lawyers, at which you were present, to set up as a plea of justification at the trial that the same libel had been twice previously published against both Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden,—would it fail to occur to you that, in the eyes of an honest judge and jury this defence would be considered an aggravation of the offence?

"But we will assume, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Bright and I are regular subscribers to and diligent readers of your newspaper. Is it seriously contended that as often as you choose to pervert the sense of our speeches, and charge us with schemes of public robbery, the *onus* lies with us to disprove the imputation, and that, neglecting to do so, we have no right to complain if we are thenceforth treated as thieves? Would it not occur to any one but an Editor of *Times* that, before we violate the ninth commandment, the obligation lies with us to know that we are not bringing a false accusation against our neighbour?

"Now, a word upon the subject which has given rise to this correspondence. Nobody knows better than yourself, except the writer who actually penned the scandalous passage in question, that this charge of wishing to divide the land of the rich among the poor, when levelled at Mr. Bright, is nothing, but the resort to a stale rhetorical trick (though the character of the libel is not on that account altered) to draw away public attention from the real issue, and thus escape from the discussion of a serious, but, for the moment, an inconvenient public topic. In order to trail a red herring across the true scent the cry of spoliation was raised. You and your writers cannot be ignorant that the laws and political institution of this country tend to promote the agglomeration of agricultural land in a constantly lessening number of hands,—you and I know, by a joint experience which neither of us is likely to have forgotten, how great are the obstacles which the law interposes to the free transfer of land property in this country. Now, the policy which sustains this state of things is a public question, which is not only fairly open to discussion, but invites the earnest attention and study of public men. In this as in every other human concern, we must bring the matter to the test of experience, and in no way can this be more effectually done than by a comparison between the condition of the great majority of the agricultural population in this and other countries. The subject of our land laws has engaged the attention of eminent statesmen and of our highest legal authorities; but I will venture to add—and it is all I shall condescend to say in refutation of your aspersions—that if there are two persons who beyond all others have given pledges throughout an ardent discussion of kindred topics during a quarter of a century, that in debating the question of the tenure and transfer of land they would observe the restraints of law, justice, and political economy, they are the men whom your journal has dared to charge with the advocacy of a scheme for robbing the landowners of their property for the benefit of the poor.

"Judging from past experience, this intrusion of a gross personality will tend only to attract public notice to a matter which it was meant to put out of sight. It has been the fate of *The Times* to help forward every cause it has opposed. By its truculent, I had almost said ruffianly, attacks of every movement while in the weakness of infancy, it has roused to increased efforts the energies of those it has assailed; while, at the same time, it has awakened the attention of a languid public and attracted the sympathy of fair and manly minds. It is thus that such public measures as the abolition of the corn laws, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and the negotiation of the treaty of commerce with France triumphed in spite of its virulent, pertinacious, and unscrupulous opposition; until at last I am tending to the conviction that there are three conditions only requisite for the success of any great project of reform—namely, a good cause, persevering advocates, and the hostility of *The Times*.

"I shall forward this correspondence for publication in the *Rochdale Observer*, that it may at least be perused by the community which has the greatest interest in a controversy which concerns the reputation of Mr. Bright and myself.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"Midhurst, Dec. 9. "R. COBDEN."

"To Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst.

"It is quite true, as you say, that we have been long personally acquainted. You had no need to identify my handwriting. I have no desire to 'suppress my individuality,' or to deny my personal responsibility for what you are pleased to call 'scandalous aspersions' upon yourself and Mr. Bright. You have thus all that individuality which in your letter to the Editor of *The Times* you professed to desiderate, and from which you anticipated such momentous consequences. You will therefore have no difficulty in rendering me responsible to the verdict either of a court of law or of the general body of our countrymen, and I shall cheerfully accept their decision.

"You proceed to attribute to '*Times* egotism' my supposition that you had read the articles upon the report of your speech. Is it, I ask, egotistic or unreasonable to suppose that you, who had pounced so promptly upon a single phrase in an article of much inferior interest to yourself, should have read the articles which discussed our own speech? Or could I be expected to know that you, who once preferred a single copy of *The Times* to 'all the works of Thucydides,' did not admit *The Times* into your house?

"You say that you seldom read *The Times*, and it is probably because you take your opinions of it at second-hand from its rivals that you apply to it such terms as 'arrogant' and 'truculent,' and only hesitate over ruffianly.' I appeal from your professed ignorance to the better informed judgment of that large majority who do read *The Times*, and who have discovered in it no such qualities.

"You attribute to *The Times* a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning and that of Mr Bright as to the means of amending the unequal distribution of land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them. If you merely intended to recommend measures for facilitating the conveyance of land, as your reference to our transaction at Ascot would suggest, your language was the most strangely exaggerated that was ever used to further a humble instalment of law reform. If you had read *The Times*, instead of condemning it unread, you would have known that it has always advocated the simplification of means for the transfer of land, and that its advocacy has not been altogether unsuccessful. But just as no simplification of conveyances will compel the rich to sell land or enable the poor to buy it, so no legislative measure will render the purchase of land a profitable investment for the poor.

"The possession, the transfer, and the tenure of land are, however, public questions, which are best discussed, not between Mr. Cobden and Mr. Delane, but as it has always been the practice of the English press to discuss them—anonymously. That practice was not invented by me; it will not be destroyed by yourself. It has approved itself to the judgment of all, whether statesmen or publicists, who have appreciated the freedom and independence of the Press, and I believe it to be essential to the interests not only of the Press, but of the Public.

"Although, therefore, I have accepted your challenge in this instance, I shall decline to make any further contributions to the *Rochdale Observer*.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JOHN T. DELANE.
"16, Serjeants'-inn, Dec. 11."

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(*From the Times, Dec. 18.*)

We publish to-day another instalment of this most unnecessary correspondence :—

To John T. Delane, Esq.

Sir,—I have received the letter dated from your private residence, and bearing your proper signature, in which you take on yourself personally the responsibility of the interpretation put by *The Times* on the speeches of Mr. Bright and myself at Rochdale—namely, that we proposed "a division among the poor of the lands of the rich." Your letter to me says :—

"You attribute to *The Times* a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning, and that of Mr. Bright, as to the means of amending the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other intepretation than that ascribed to them."

This is a grave accusation. I am told that, if proved, it would bring Mr. Bright and myself within the provisions of the Act 57th George III., cap. 19, and render us liable to the penal consequences of transportation for seven years.

I will not believe that you can be so wanting in the respect due to others, as well as yourself, as to have addressed this accusation to me unless with the belief that you have evidence to substantiate it.

I call on you to give me those "certain passages" to which you refer, and which are really now the only question at issue between you and me. That there may be no excuse or ground for delay. I accept the report which appeared in your paper as an accurate version of my speech; and to aid you in your task I have cut from *The Times* the entire passage which contains all that I said in reference to the condition of the whole people, or to the agricultural population, and the land question in particular. But let it be distinctly understood that I do not confine you to this passage, but that I give you the entire range of my speech.

Before giving the passage I will say a few words, which, although I do not in the sightest degree claim for them the character of evidence may have interest in some quarters.

It is known that I am not in the habit of writing a word beforehand of what I speak in public. Like other speakers, practice has given me as perfect self-possession in the presence of an audience as if I were in my closet. Now, my one constant and over-ruling thought while addressing a public meeting, the one necessity which the long experience of the arts of controversialists has impressed on my mind is to avoid the possibility of being misrepresented, and prevent my opponents from raising a fale issue—a trick of logic as old as the time of Aristotle. If I have, as some favourable critics are pleased to think, sometimes spoken with clearness, it is more owing to this ever-present fear of misrepresentation than any other cause; it is thus that the most noxious things in life may have their uses. When in my speech at Rochdale I came to touch upon the subject of the land, the thought instantly flashed through my brain—and none but the public speaker knows with what velocity thought moves when in the presence of 4,000 listeners—that I was dealing with a question about which there is a superstition in Engladd unknown elsewhere, and that the enemy would raise the cry of agrarianism against me, and hence my denunciation of agrarian outrage, which will be found in the following extract. Had I been inspired with the faculty of secondsight, to have foreseen the Editor of *The Times* sitting bodily penning his criticism on my speech, I could not have more completely refuted and confounded beforehand the charge now brought against me.

The following is the passage referred to :—

"It has been a fashion of late to talk of an extension of the franchise as something not to be tolerated, because it is assumed that the mass of the people are not fitted to take a part in government, and they point to America and France, and other places, and draw comparisons between this country and other countries. Now, I hope I shall not be considered revolutionary, because at my age I don't want any revolutions. They won't serve me, I am sure or anybody that belongs to me. England may compare very favourably with most other countries, if you draw the line in society tolerably high, and if you compare the condition of the rich and the upper classes of this country, or a considerable portion of the middle classes, with the same classes abroad. I don't think a rich man, barring the climate, which is not very good, could be very much happier anywhere else than in England; but when my opponents treat this question of the franchise as one that is likely to bring the masses of the people down from their present state to the level of other countries, I say that I have travelled in most civilized countries, and that the masses of the people of this country do not compare so favourably with the masses of other countries as I could wish. I find in other countries a greater number of people with property than there are in England. I don't know a Protestant country in the world where the masses of the people are so illiterate as in England. These are not bad tests of the condition of a people. It is no use your talking of your army and navy, your exports and your imports—it is no use telling me you have a small portion of your people exceedingly well off. I want to bring the test to a comparison of the majority of the people with a majority of the people in other countries. Now, I say with regard to some things in foreign countries we don't compare favourably. The condition of the English peasantry has no parallel on the face of the earth. (Hear.) You have no other peasantry but that of England which is entirely divorced from the land. There is no other country in the world where you will not find men holding the plough and turning up the furrow upon their own freehold. *I don't want any agrarian outrages by which we should change all this*; but this I find, and it is quite consistent with human nature, that wherever I go the condition of the people is generally pretty good, in comparison with the power they have to take care of themselves; and if you have a class entirely divorced from political power, while in another country they possess it, they will be treated there with more consideration, they will have greater advantages, they will be better educated, and have a better chance of having property than in a country where they are deprived of the advantage of political power, (Hear.)"

You will observe in the above passage from my speech, taken from your own report, that I use the words, "I don't want any agrarian outrages by which we should change all this;" and now we must appeal to the tribunal of the lexicographer. If you turn to *Webster's* (quarto) *Dictionary* you will find the word "agrarian" interpreted, on the authority of Burke, as follows :—

"Relating to lands. Denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands; as, the agrarian laws of Rome, which distributed the conquered and other public lands equally among all the citizens, limiting the quantity which each might enjoy."

Again, in the same dictionary the word *agrarianism* is given as "an equal division of lands or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division." Thus, in repudiating the agrarian system I repudiated in pure and unquestionable English, according to Burke, the principles, of those who favour an equal division of land; I repudiated the agrarian laws of Rome; and yet, in spite of this, you charge me and Mr. Bright with "proposing a division among the poor of the lands of the rich," and you associate us with Gracchus in schemes of socialistic spoliation. I will leave Mr. Bright's case for the future, as you seem to prefer it, to his own good keeping, merely observing that his remarks upon the land question were more slight and incidental than even my own, and quite as incapable of being perverted to your sense.

I must add a word with reference to the explanation I have given of what was passing in my mind when I spoke at Rochdale against agrarian outrage. In the House of Commons a speaker is allowed to put his own interpretation and meaning on his disputed utterances. This is fair in *vivâ voce* discussions. But I decline to claim or accept the benefit of this practice in the present case. There is no dispute as to what I said. I accept your own version of my speech; it is a marvellously accurate report, and I will abide by every word of it in its simplest and most obvious meaning.

And now, having given you the above materials, which I do solely to leave no ground for a prolonged correspondence, I ask whether you are prepared to adhere to the charge that I proposed at Rochdale on the 24th ult. to divide "among the poor the lands of the rich," and, if so, I call on you to cite those "certain passages" from my speech which you say "will bear no other interpretation." I must be allowed to remind you that it is now wholly a question of proof; that there is but one issue before us, and that any attempt to evade this issue by raising others, or entering on vague and irrelevant discussions, cannot be tolerated. I will repeat the assumption that you could not have made this grave charge without believing it to be founded in truth; that in alluding to "certain passages," you thought them to exist. I call on you to produce them in the specfic form in which you would feel bound to establish your charges before a solemn legal tribunal, and as you are still more bound to do, at that higher trubunal, the public opinion of this country, to which this correspondence will be referred.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Midhurst, Dec. 14. R. COBDEN.

P. S. I purposely abstained from saying a word in the body of my letter in answer to other parts of your communication, because I wished to have a distinct and categorical answer from you on the single question at issue; but, as you seem to be curious upon the subject of my alienation from your pages, I will give you a trivial historical incident. When entering on the arrangement of the details of the treaty with France, in Paris, in the spring of 1860, I found that *The Times* arrived daily at the offices of the Commission, in rue de l'Universite. While every faculty of my mind was employed on the task in hand, I found my efforts thwarted and opposed day after day in the columns of your journal, where the treaty was incessantly denownced, ridiculed, and misrepresented. I knew of course that the statements made in *The Times* were groundless, I knew that the writers could not know them to be true, and I believed then, as I believe now, that you were actuated by the mercenary fear (foolish enough, I dare say) that the abolition of the paper duty, which was contemplated as a part of the measures in connexion with the treaty, would be injurious to the interests of your journal. To prevent this you appeared to be ready to destroy the treaty, defeat the Budget of the year, sacrifice Mr. Gladstone, or worry me to death. I was tongue-tied and could not speak, owing to my official position; and it was only through the confidence which the Chambers of Commerce placed in my commercial knowledge that I was enabled to defeat your unpatriotic efforts.

I was naturally led to inquire how *The Times* reached the Commissioners' office, and was told that it came from home as a part of our equipment. It seemed strange enough that a Government professing to desire the success of the treaty should favour a journal which was doing its best to prevent it. Resolved that so long as I was at the head of the commission *The Times* should not enter the premises, I sent a communication to the proper quarter requesting that the *Daily News* should be substituted in its stead. This was done, and from that time *The Times* has never entered my house, except by accident.

To Richard Cobden, Esq., P.M.

Sir,—Having done already all that in your first two letters you seemed to think essential to your purpose, having abandoned "the shield of an impenetrable secrecy," having refused to "suppress my individuality," or to "shield myself under the third person of the editorial nominative," I might very reasonably decline to do more than acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and leave you to that remedy which you seemed to think all-sufficient if you could only confront a living man instead of an impersonal entity.

It appears to me, however, that I have been dragged into this correspondence entirely by the exaggerated intensity you have chosen to attach to the often-quoted phrase, "Mr. Bright's proposition for a division among the poor of the lands of the rich."

The very passage to which you refer me with so much confidence conveys, in my opinion, the whole of this meaning. You seem to assume that I charged you with proposing that this division should be accomplished by violence. But your own words were there to prove to me that such was not your meaning, and to confute me instantly if I had attempted to attach that interpretation to it. There are, however, as no one knows better than yourself, other and more effective because more enduring, means than violence for the division of the land of the rich among the poor. We see in France, for example the effect you described to your Rochdale audience as so desirable in England—the *amorcellement* of the land—produced by the law of succession which prevails there.

A similar measure proposed by yourself, or by Mr. Bright, and carried in a Parliament elected principally by the peasantry whom you desire to enfranchise, because they would then "have a better chance of having property," would in two or three generations not only check the accumulation of land in few hands, but would break up all existing estates, great or small, and thus largely increase the number of proprietors. In another generation, probably, the peasant himself would "turn up the furrow on his own freehold," and be no longer "divorced from the land."

You suggest so obviously that it is by legislative measures—rendered possible by giving political power to the peasantry—you propose to "amend the unequal distribution of the land between the rich and the poor," that no one would think of charging you with endeavouring to effect this great change by violence.

But if you did not desire to produce by other means than violence a "division among the poor of the rich," allow me to ask with all respect, what is the meaning and object of the passage to which you have referred me? As I write I find that Mr. Cobbett is in a similar difficulty.

For myself, I can but repeat that "certain passages in your speech will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them," and you have yourself quoted the very passages upon which I rely to justify my opinion.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. DELANE.
Dec. 16.

P.S.—In your postscript you mention what you call "a trivial historical incident." It is of little interest to me or to *The Times* why or when you ceased to read it; but you must allow me to remind you that *The Times*, as the largest consumer of paper, has always recognized its own interest in the abolition of the Paper Duty. Your negotiation at Paris affected not *The Times*, but the papermakers, who complain, as I still think justly, that while you made such concessions to France as the undertaking to levy no export duties on coal, you omitted to stipulate that the French export duty upon the materials of paper should not be maintained. Surely it was not unbecoming a great commercial journal to remind the British negotiator of such neglect while there was yet time to amend it?

THE INDIRECT ROUTE.

(*From All the Year Round.*)

Most people, unless good or ill fortune has placed them at one or other end of the social ladder, know tolerably well the feelings attendant on the termination of a holiday. Whether we have been welcoming hard work and braving broken bones on the high Alps, or offering passive resistance to diphtheria and scarlet fever at some sea-side sanatorium, Black Monday comes even as it did of old, and we poor straws are sucked out of still pool or playful eddy into the straight onward current of working life. In few places can this contrast be felt more vividly than on landing at Boulah from a Nile voyage. The daily and weekly course "through hushed old Egypt and its sands," is of so easy and undomestic a character as to foster a brief and pleasant oblivion of daily papers and weekly bills. The postman, though you do hear his bell in the calm evening as he carries his bag on foot from Cairo to the Cataracts, calls not at your door, and there is no object to carry your thoughts beyond the narrow precincts of the dahabeeh, except the problematic hippopotamus for whom you look among the caster-oil thickets but never see, the crocodile whom you do see but never hit, or, if you do, it doesn't hurt him, and the never-failing robber tribe on the east bank, who are always hovering for prey, but who never attack you, even when you land in double-barrelled dignity to examine the rock tombs of Beni Hassan, and learn how that opera-dancers pirouetted with horizontal legs before Abimelek, and ladies of the court played football in white Balmoral boots with blue laces. All this, however, must come to an end; and when, after a last gaze at the awful mass of the Pyramids, a farewell to the giant Sphinx beautiful in spite of mutilation, and a pitying look at Ramses the Second, as he lies placidly smiling in a mud-hole till he shall be promoted to a glass-case in the portico of the British Museum, we drop down the stream towards Cairo, beginning to feel a forecast of the actual world.

Hardly may we, as our donkeys pass through the city gate, cast a single mental stepping stone into the gulf of two thousand years by looking out for the spot where Bedreddin Hassan was found asleep in scanty costume, ere the door of Shepherd's Hotel is undone, and we are at once in the full tide of London population. The hotel is in a high state of activity. The lamps are more unmerous and bright than when last seen, the Nubian waiters' shirts are whiter, their skins—by contrast at least—shine blacker, the staircases are choked with portmanteaus and folding arm-chairs. The overland passengers have arrived; and at once the mere pleasure-tourist sinks into insignificance, the like whereof he has not for some months known. In Upper Egypt he has been a sort of petty king, a Roi Fainant like enough, with a maire de palais in the guise of a dragoman, but still a monarch, supported moreover, in right (and wrong, too often) by Turkish pashas not imperious to the influences of champagne. But now, when his sole connexion with Arabia is the Arabic numeral which marks his identity in a bustling hotel, he becomes wondrous small. The mighty stream which periodically bears outward numbers of active youths, and returns charged with limp ladies and flexible children, is all important. Their time is limited, their places are booked through, and the best and quickest means of transit belong of right to them. The railway may now probably have made some difference in the state of matters, but in the time to which these pages refer, he who had hedged aside from the direct fortnight found the entered tide not only leave him hindmost, but continue to flow so strongly as to render his chance of getting in again very small.

To drop metaphor, all we wanted was a passage from Cairo to Alexandria, and this it was by no means easy to obtain. Our party was increased in number by several Indian officers, civilians and others; and these, having overstayed the time allotted, had lost their privileges, and were powerless as ourselves. Steamer after steamer came in, but so did caravan after caravan of Suez passengers, the desert telegraph's cry was still "They come," and the clerks gave little hope but that, even if we stayed a fortnight, a similar result would ensue. A vaguely-expressed promise of a possible steamer in a few days lured us to stay, and Cairo, after all, offers amusement enough for even a longer period. The obelisk of Heliopolis, where the bees, like the Christians of Upper Egypt, have filled the hieroglyphic sculptures with mud, occupied one day, and served to show the spirit of that noble animal the Egyptian donkey. His long-legged rider was listlessly gazing at the shabby manœuvres of some shabby soldiers, when a burst of military music roused the energies of the Arab steed. Clothing his neck with thunder, and shouting "Ha! ha!" to the trumpets, he leaped gallantly across a tolerably wide ditch, on whose brink he had been posted, leaving his amazed rider standing on his feet, with a ditch and four miles of hot sand between him and the city. Happily the donkey's views were those of immediate comfort, and in a few minutes he was standing quietly under the shade of a giant sycamore, warranted by tradition to be that which sheltered Joseph and Mary in their flight from Palestine. Another day was given to the petrified forest, a wide basin which (whether geologists have explained it or not) must at one time have been filled with water, on whose surface floated masses of wood of all shapes and sizes, from palm-trees a hundred and twenty feet long (I measured one of that size) down to innumerable logs, chips, nuts, and splinters. The bottom of the valley undulates gently, and it seems as though the water had drained off gradually, the larger (logs which, of course, would take ground first) being invariably on the summits of the small hills; while the minute portions lie thickly congregated in the hollows, where they have been swept by the retiring current. But of what nature was this water? How comes it that every morsel of the wood, even to some few stumps of palm yet in situ, is now converted into solid stone?

Our continual inquiries at the transit-office were at length answered by the joyful news that a steamer had arrived. Unfortunately she was timed so as to discharge her passengers at Alexandria too late to catch the Austrian Lloyd's boat for Smyrna, the only boat by which there was any chance of our reaching Europe, and that, too, by a roundabout road. Vain were our representations that if the steamer were not to start till Thursday she might as well, for our purposes, not start at all; the clerks admitted the truth of our assertions, and even enhanced their force by stating that it was more than probable that the Austrian boat would have to leave with few or no passengers, for want of the Nile steamer, which might quite as easily start on one day as on another; but they also assured us that any attempt to force these ideas into a Turkish brain by any process short of cracking the brain-pan would be hopelessly futile. The British lions now fairly caged began to roar, when an Italian mouse presented himself to gnaw asunder the meshes which confined the desert lords.

An Italian, who, some twelve or fifteen years before, had been in sufficiently poor circumstances to find himself wandering about London streets, had received Christmas welcome in the servants' hall of one of these travellers. The fact, long forgotten by the Englishman, had dwelt in the mind of the Italian, who was now a prosperous gentleman in commercial relations with the Egyptian court. Arab horses, guides to the curiosities of Cairo, admission to the palaces, all had been pressed by Signor Carlo on his former benefactor, and now, no sooner did he hear of the existing difficulty, than he pledged himself to remove it. He had not overrated his power. That same night he entered the billiard-room at Shepherd's with his hat half full of Spanish dollars, won at ecarte from a Turkish pasha, from whom also he had extracted an order for the steamer to leave next morning. Some, says Charles Lamb, have unawares entertained angels. Gladly did we drop down to Atfeh and Alexandria, and early the next morning our party, with a very few additions, mustered on the deck of the Europa.

The equinoctial gales, which had blown with annoying punctuality for the last two days, raised such a sea that the deck was soon all but empty, and the cabin thronged. With natural hesitation I linger on the top step of that steep stair, whose brass handrail smells, methinks, with unusual pungency. A framed board, of course, meets my eye. What is it? If it be the usual steward's list, with inappropriate offers of bottled stout, and highly repulsive allusions to mutton-chops, I had better not read it. No! it appeals to less earthly considerations, being an inscription in three languages (like the Rosetta stone, I think, as I feebly court remembrances of the immovable past), detailing the rules to be obeyed by passengers on board the Austrian Lloyd's boats. These, though numerous and verbose, are not very interesting, till I come to No. 13, which informs me sententiously that "Gentlemen passengers, having a proper feeling, will be expected to show all decorous attention to ladies;" and No. 14, setting forth that Gentlemen passengers are not on any account to interfere with the management of the vessel, for which governmentally-constituted officers have been duly appointed." As I muse upon the manner of men to whom these regulations may be addressed, the steam-pipe ceases to scream, the Europa plunges, not perhaps more deeply than she did, but far more distractedly, and we are off. A few minutes more and a sharp cry of "Starboard!" sounds from the bridge, and steadily hard-a-port goes the tiller under the guidance of a squat figure in long tow-coloured hair and mustachios. A rush, a scuffle, Towhair is shoved summarily to leeward, and the wheel is revolving rapidly in the hands of a young master mariner from the China seas, master of opium-clippers, and not unconscious of typhoons. The Europa swerves wildly, a drenching cloud of spray sweeps from stem to stern, and from the middle of it, like old Neptune in Æneid, emerges the governmentally-constituted officer, full charged with polysyllabic wrath, which he distributes impartially upon the dethroned helmsman and upon the usurper. What effect the volley may have had upon Towhair, I know not; the young Scotsman certainly neither understands nor cares for it, but quietly pointing to the black fang of a rock that shows itself in fearful proximity to our quarter, resigns the wheel to its former possessor and resumes his walk.

Blessing the good fortune which has so ordered it that English sea-terms have been sown in all lands, and have taken root in many languages, I rejoin my friend the master mariner, and detail to him the fact that he has unknowingly violated a special act, cap. i., sect. 14. The mariner smiles composedly, and remarks, as analogous to the subject, that when Chinese merchants hire an English vessel, it is usual to insert in the charter-party that the British master shall not beat the Chinese supercargo. I perceive the analogy, and reflect that I would rather not be a Chinese supercargo. Meantime, although Eurus and Zephyr with their lateral noise, Libeccio and Scirocco, blow hard, the sky is happily bright overhead, and as the Europa, though over-engined and under-timbered so that she wheezes and groans fearfully, is really a smart well-built boat, I walk as steadily as the playful skittishness of the deck will allow, and listen to the mariner, who holds me, not with glittering eye, but with friendly hand, when the Europa is more playful than usual, and tells tales almost as wild as those of his ancient prototype. He corroborates fully all that I have ever heard of Chinese craft and Chinese cruelty. In all the narrow seas, he says, a man holds his life on one simple condition—that of unceasing watchfulness. Every man you meet is an enemy, who will without scruple rob and massacre the men with whom he has traded and feasted a few hours before. Treachery, he fairly enough remarks, can scarcely be predicated of men who do not seem to comprehend the notion of good faith. In the humbler walks of cheating, too, they are renowned proficients. Opium is never paid for but in bullion, and this in small ingots of a defined weight, which, for security, one fitted into wooden cases, and screwed down to the floor of the captain's cabin. A new skipper, on his first visit to the opium buyer's after his promotion, was greatly provoked by a stupid carpenter, who had made the gold-boxes too small. The carpenter, a Chinese, was sulky, vowed they were the right size, enlarged them, however, at the express desire of his captain, and all was right for a day or two. Only for a day or two, for on the next consignment of opium being delivered, the carpenter had gone back to his old ways and measures. Fresh indignation from the captain, fresh protestations from the carpenter, but the fact being patent that the cases are too small, he is again compelled to yield. On the captain's return, the mystery, which has probably been obvious to the reader, is unveiled to his astonished eyes, and the *shroffs*, whose skill in estimating the proportions of alloy scarcely needs the confirmation of the assayer, inform him that two separate adulterations have been affected, and that for the future he must measure his gold as well as weight it. With such tales the day wears on, and dinner is announced. The captain takes the head of the table, and to ensure his keeping it, lashes his own leg to the table's leg. Few indeed, are his guests. The Austrian Consul from Khartoum, who has astonished us by the magnificence of his diamond mouthpieces to what he informs us are only his travelling pipes, refuses to eat, and reflects upon Vienna, where he intends to drink—and as I subsequently learn from a spectator, does actually ingurgitate—incredible floods of beer. The German naturalist, whose best days have been spent in the blazing plains of Kordofan, and who has all but seen the unicorn, in whose existence he is a firm believer, fasts unwillingly, and comforts himself with a prospective omelette, to be made when he lands at Trieste, out of an egg fresh laid by Mr. Larking's tame ostrich on the day of our departure. Four courageous and hungry passengers sit in the four corners of the cabin floor, holding on as the vessel rolls, to prevent themselves from playing an involuntary game of Puss in the corner, while the steward, an active puss in pumps, waltzes round the needlessly polished floor, and rapidly deals small modicums of schinkel, kalbsbrater, and other national delicacies. At night, our prudent skipper lay to, under the lee of Scarpanto, and all next day and night we proceeded with small abatement of weather among the wind-swept Cyclades, till early morning found us entering the Gulf of Smyrna. Here, like our great prototype, Lord Bateman, having "come to famed Turkey, we were taken and put in prison."

For civilisation has made rapid progress, and the Turks, likewise Feringhees, no longer trust in Allah, but ameliorate a visitor's health by shutting him up in a dirty jail, where his only exercising ground is the cemetery, thick with gravestones of those who have died in the lazaretto; his only prospect, the sky covered with the streams of wild-fowl who gather round the springs of Cayster even as they did in the days of Homer. However, our travelling party passed the days as merrily as might be, laughed at the Italian doctor as he performed the daily farce of inspection, and on the fifth morning we "regained our freedom with a sigh," for we were now to separate.

The Anglo-Indians started for Constantinople, the youthful mariner for a small tour among the islands, and the present writer for the Piræus, where Greece, following suit to Turkey, immediately locked us up again. But Greece herself was at this date in quarantine. The English steamer Firebrand lay in the entrance of the harbour; Admiral Parker's squadron was in the Gulf of Salamis; and the Pacifico blockade was in full force. It did not seem to produce any visible effects. The people lounged about listlessly; did a poverty-stricken sort of marketing in the Azora; and chilled, perhaps, by an intensely cold spring left the street of the East Wind to its legitimate proprietor. Athens seemed very unreal. The city itself, an ill-assorted cross between a German watering-place and a Scotch fishing-village; the national dress, perhaps from the intense consciousness of fine clothes which the men exhibit, like a fancy-ball get-up; while it was very odd to read shop-fronts and newspapers in the old character associated with lexicons and "first schools," or to puzzle over such words as "Modiste" and "Don Quixotic" in the type sacred to Æschylus and Thucydides.

The ruins are glorious, and owing, perhaps, to the exceptional circumstances of the time, the buzzing crowd of cicerones, custodes, gardiens, &c., had dispersed, and we were free to wander. From the green slope of Mars' Hill, whence Paul looked on the exquisite "temple made with hands," on to the less pure but more gorgeous colonade in the plain, on whose summit stands that grim protest against the luxury of this world, the narrow dungeon of a Christian monk. The Arch of Hadrian, which has been hoisted up to afford free passage to the swallows of Somerset House; and the monument of Lysicratis, carefully placed out of harm's way among the chimney-pots of Howell and James; the race-course, with its seats covered with velvet turf; and the hawthorn brake, which served for the tiring-room of Nick Bottom and Co.; are all delightful. Even the huge mosaic pavement in the palace-gardens, whose vast size and coarse design tell so eloquently of slave-labour and of the degradation of taste which unfailingly follows, is not without interest. We drove to Salamis, and paid our respects to the representative of England, who received us in what has been called the noblest presence-chamber of Britain, an admiral's cabin. Here lay the Lords of Ocean, with a quantity of wretched coasting-craft, which their orders compelled them to keep in durance vile. But next morning, a startling change was visible. As I took my usual morning walk to the top of a small hill from which the top-gallants of the squadron could be seen, an unusual display of bunting caught my eye. The telescope showed me, to my unmitigated amazement, blue and white checks, the national flag of Greece, waving at every mast-head. What might this be? For several days past the newspapers had teemed with leading articles horribly stuffed with epithets of classic warfare, which might be condensed into this formula: Wanted, a Themistocles to destroy the fleet of the modern Xerxes, now lying off Salamis. Had they found the man. I remembered a sergeant who was in quarantine with us, and whose dignity, when he had put on his Sunday uniform, was something overpowering. Marmaduke Magog, in far remote days alone came near it. Could he have gone down and surrounded the fleet by night? It was scarcely probable, but in preparation for the worst, it seemed best to secure a good breakfast, so I returned to the table d'hote, where the few British subjects then in Athens were gathered. After breakfast, the landlord ushered in with some ceremony two representative men of Hellas, an Athenian and a Spartan. The former brilliant in a green velvet jacket and snowy-white kilt—I forget how many yards of calico there were in it, but the figure took my breath away—was a royal aide-de-camp. The descendant of Lycurgus whom we already knew, was as unlike an ideal Lacedæmonian as can well be imagined. A short, black-haired, lively little man in European evening dress, shiny boots, and primrose kid gloves complete, who had often tried to persuade me to visit his country, expatiating on the delicious oranges and plump partridges which not unpleasantly have displaced the black broth of his ancestors. His mission this morning was to translate a speech delivered with all appearance of courtesy by his comrade. This day was the anniversary of the Independence of Greece. Painful circumstances, unnecessary to be more than alluded to, had caused temporary estrangement between the court of Greece and an ally for whom, nevertheless, she entertained, &c. &c. It had come to his majesty's knowledge that certain English gentlemen were at present in Athens, and it would give his majesty pleasure if the said gentlemen would attend the solemn service shortly to commence in the cathedral.

Here was a turn of Dame Fortune's wheel! After being pushed on one side by excited P. and O. passengers, charitably fed by a German steward, poked at with long sticks by sanitary officers, to be now spoken to by a royal envoy and recoguised as a political feature! We returned suitable replies, and in a few minutes "we, the people of England," under three umbrellas (for a drizzling rain had set in), proceeded towards the cathedral. Chairs were placed for us immediately in front of the royal seats, and in a few minutes the procession entered. I never, except in private theatricals, saw so very small a court. Some half-dozen officers, our friend of the green jacket by far the most conspicuous; about as many footmen; the king, his unmistakable German face looking impassively over a jacket, which would be blue velvet were it not all silver lace; the queen, red-faced from continuous out-door exercise, and two ladies of honour, all in national costume. One of these latter, by the way, made up for many deficiencies, being surpassingly lovely. The acclamations of the people were on a strictly proportionate scale. One voice called out once, Zeto V——. All else was silence. The performance—I mean the service—was awfully long, and begging his majesty's pardon, he should not have yawned so very much if he did not wish to be imitated. At length it was over. The court retired: the faithful Abdiel again uttered his loyal cry; I was thrice blest in being able to shelter with my umbrella the beauteous maid of honour, as she had to scud rapidly under the cathedral eaves to reach her carriage, and we returned to the hotel, passing under a triumphal arch where was inscribed "Long live the three Allied Powers," one of which three was at that moment hoisting the flag of Greece and blockading her ports.

At dinner one of the people of England, a young Irish Catholic, who has been carrying on some quiet and not specially recognised communication with the court, and who always amuses us by the tone of mysterious tenderness with which he speaks of the queen, recounts the events of the morning to a Protestant fellow-countryman, a clergyman who had not accompanied us to the mass, and whose blue eye twinkles with fun as he listens to the comments of the youth. "I thought the queen looked uneasy, poor thing! She was not frightened, no, but flurried." "Is it flurried? My dear sir, flurried? You'd as asily flurry a beefsteak." With the roar which greeted this unpoetic, but singularly appropriate simile I terminate my reminiscences of Athens.

Before Bragg's Retreat.—The Southern public have long since given up the traditional attitude of standing on tip-toe in expectation of a great battle. It rather plants itself firmly on its feet and sets its teeth closely, the better to receive the shock. We have proved our prowess on too many fields to require the encouragement of one victory more; we have met with too many disasters to have our balance disturbed by a single defeat; and by this time we have attained to a sad philosophy, which embraces both victory and defeat in one category—loss. Our loss seems always to outweigh the immediate positive gain; and, to parody the famous line of Filicaja, the South appears to be doomed "always 'to lose' or conquering, or conquered." Our adversaries see this clearly, and have based their calculations on it. They design to wear us away piecemeal—to reduce our armies by battle and by capture, and then to break the back-bone of the rebellion, vertebra by vertebra, and extract the marrow at their leisure. Of course, we regard this Yankee plan as an utter mistake; as a false application of mathematical principles, to the working of organic structures. It is not a question of subtraction: it is a question of vitality. One man loses both legs and both arms, and lives; another dies from the extraction of a tooth. But, mistaken as the Yankees are in thinking that the whole matter resolves itself into two diminishing series, of which the series is to become infinitesimal, yet they are not mistaken when they gloat over the sufferings which our losses in battle occasion us. These losses have been great—have been sufficient to glut the appetite of any being but a New England ghoul; and these are the losses which, whenever a battle is imminent, the public anticipates, even before the skirmishers are deployed, and the pickets driven in. As we look forward, then, to the struggle in the West, we cannot indulge in any feeling of exultation at the prospect. We hope for victory; we may have some reason to expect it; but we know it to be possible that somebody will be a few hours too late; that some point of the enemy's line will not be pressed, in spite of the explicit orders of the commanding General; that the ammunition will be exhausted just ten minutes before the Federals receive reinforcements; that some stupid courier will lose his way; that some heedless aide-de-camp will forget to deliver his message, and that the Yankees will retire in good order, hotly pursued, at a respectful distance, by our cavalry; and fall back on a stronger position, which they will make impregnable in 24 hours. This has been the history of every victory of magnitude on the Southern side, and it may be the history of other victories. And then, the fight over, in come first as single spies, and then in full battalions, the casualties. It is said that the war has hardened us to the horrors of death. It is well that we have become thus hardened, for otherwise nature could not bear the anguish, and we should be too much unmanned to carry on our great work. But we venture to say that the first thought of the majority of the people who have any claims to thought at all turns to the lists of killed and wounded. Fortune, like the chary alms-giver in Homer, but puts the cup of joy to our mouths, and "wets the lips, but does not wet the palate;" the chalice of sorrow we drink to the dregs. Georgia may be saved, but will East Tennessee be regained? On one thing we may count,—a fearful catalogue of death and suffering. It is, on the whole, well for our cause that the people at large entertain such sober, we had almost said sombre, views on the subject of war. Our army has long entertained them. The soldiers know that battle means mutilation, disfigurement, pain, and death, and they do not rush into a fight with the mad impetuosity of Job's war-horse. But their courage is of a far nobler, higher, purer and more enduring type than the swagger so common at the outbreak of hostilities. And the courge of the people will not be diminished if they bring themselves face to face with the real character of the struggle. "Liberty or death" is no mere phrase to us; and it will do no harm if we look steadfastly at the less agreeable alternative.—*Richmond Examiner*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 18.

Lucas, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from Baroda.
Graham, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Graves, Major J., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Francis, Captain F. E., 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—January 18.

Birdwood, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Panwell.
Madden, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant, 17th Lancers, to rejoin, from Secunderabad.
Gilbard, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Poona.
Lucas, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Poona.
Jacob, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Barnes, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Newport, Lieutenant, 18th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Lechmere, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.
Williams, Captain R. H., 1st Grenadier Regiment, to join, to Aden.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 16th January 1864.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:

Royal Artillery 18th Brigade.—Lieutenant E. S. Pottinger, from 30th November 1863 to 30th May 1864.

28th Foot.—Captain S. L. A. B. Messiter, from 1st October 1863, to

56th Foot.—Lieutenant R. T. Thompson, from 2nd December 1863 to 2nd March 1864.

72nd Foot.—Captain C. F. Hunter, from 4th December 1863 to 4th March 1864.

72nd Foot.—Captain M. P. Beresford, from 25th January to 26th April 1864.

103rd Foot.—Ensign C. H. Stoddard, from 12th December 1863 to 11th January 1864.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain A. W. Graham Acting Pay Master P. D. A., from 1st to 4th January 1864.

33rd Foot.—Lieutenant R. H. Fawcett, from 3rd to 20th January 1864.

109th Foot.—Ensign J. C. Hutton, from 8th January to 7th February 1864.

16th Regiment N. I.—Captain W. T. Bowen, from 1st to 29th February 1864.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, Jan. 18th 1864.

Mr. George Ryder, is appointed 3rd Officer of the *Zenobia*.

Mr. M. De Souza, 1st Hospital Assistant of the Floating Batteries, is hereby appointed to the Steam Vessel *Sind*, and is to be discharged to the *Coromandel*, for passage to join the former vessel.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	From.
18	Rahamany	Nacoda	Muscat Jan. 9.
	Baron Macaulay	Cunningam	Aden Dec. 9.
	Anonma	Cuthbertson	Liverpool Aug. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
18	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat.
	Peter Dickson	Falhman	Liverpool.
	Englishman	Hardwick	Liverpool.
	Jumna	Christian	Liverpool.

Ship *Eliza*, Nickerson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Talula*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Eagle*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Walmer Castle*, for London.
Steamer *Maharaj* for Malabar Coast.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 18th January 1864.

London.

Mahivin.—150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Stewart & Co.

St. Hilda.—Loose sandalwood, 85 cwt., Withuldass Goculdass; 400 bags linseed, 600 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Windsor Castle—175 bags linseed, 262½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen; 101 chests olibanum 216½ cwt., Esa Khacky.

Liverpool.

Neptune Car.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Asker Khimjee.

Latona—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., N. J. Abram & Co.

Elizabeth Fry—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Samjee Purbutt; 203 bales cotton, 710½ cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckiall; 251 bales cotton, 878¾ cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurbhoy; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Cursondass; 150 bales cotton, 450 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., N. J. Wadia; 500 bundles, coir yarn 90 cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.; 48 bales cotton, 160 cwt., Hurriram Dewsunker.

Assaye—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Coupland & Co.

Golden Dream—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Wootumchund Maneckchund; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Davidass Sewram; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Dinshaw Ruttonjee.

Sardinia.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Ramjee Taresy; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

City of Delhi—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Veerjee Nursee & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Veerpar Mooljee; 170 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee & Co.

Africa—500 bales coir fibre, 875 cwt., Jairam Visram; 50 packages wool, 150 cwt., Luckmedass Sewjee.

Nile—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsee & Co.; 10½ bales cotton, 36 cwt., Camajee Pochajee & Co.

Queen of Beauty—251 bales cotton, 878¾ cwt., Cursondass Luckmidass.

Joluna.—150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Mogul.—540 bundles coir yarn 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 136 bales cotton, 476 cwt., Lucka Vella.

Kildure.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Morarjee Doongursee.

Eagle (*C. Cattebert*).—425 bags linseed, 637½ cwt., Vussanjee Ludha.

Mercia.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 2½ bales cotton, 8¾ cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Queen of Australia—600 bags linseed 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 1,740 bundles coir yarn, 126 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha.

Eagle—100 baless cotton, 350 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Lota.—500 bundles coir yarn 42 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha.

Dorothy.—110 bales cotton 385 cwt. Sewjee Nansee & Co.

Cimber.—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Girdhurlall Futtaychund; loose buffaloe horns, 165½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Sarah M.—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Martin Young & Co.

Coromandel.—250 bales cotton, 925 cwt., Souza Pinto & Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsey & Co.

Red Jacket.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Hurjee Bhanjee; 149 bales Cotton, 450 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co. 160 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Nersey Damjee.

Ellen Bates.—110½ bales cotton, 371¼ cwt., Gaddum & Co.; 505 bales wool, 165 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 29 Packages wool, 87 cwt., 13 packages cotton, 45½ cwt., Trikum Purmanund.

Belgravia.—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Moorarjee Bhimjee and Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Vussoonjee Dewchund.

Thomas Sidden.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., A. Myaram; 1,500 bundles linseed, 750 cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.; 125 bales cotton, 457½ cwt., Gangjee Cooverjee; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Cursondass Luckmidass.

Queen of the Seas.—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Hurreedass Cursondass; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Chutoorbhoy Assaria.

Stalwart—300 bales cotton, 900 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Celestial Empire.—900 bundles linseed, 450 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.

Eliza Bencke.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 310 bales cotton, 930 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Golden Empire.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Wootumchund Maneckchund.

Pagasus.—500 bags rapeseed, 750 cwt., Killick Nixon & Co.

Falmouth.

Ravens Craig.—2,000 bags linseed, 3,000 cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

Havre.

Ravens Craig.—995 bags linseed, 1492½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

Cid.—150 bags coffee, 225 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Alaya.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	From London.	
519	Antipodes, Rogers.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Charente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
874	Caribbean, Winchester.	
674	Campbell, Roy.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 2
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 18
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Yourg & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Nov. 28
1241	Gloustercesbire, Tomlinson—Stoher, Prieger & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs	Oct. 9
900	Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co.	Oct. 9
614	Lonidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day.	Nov. 19
724	Morayshiro, Piton.	
731	Percy Douglas, Hamon.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1100	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson.	
980	Southampton, Linstrong.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Will ams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor, Prince, Camsey.	
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
1741	Tweed, Surat.	Sept. 4
505	Yarra, Nairn.	Nov. 18
	From London via Table Bay.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	From Liverpool.	
811	Anna Dorothey, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
952	Admiral Smith.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1874	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1096	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Aromedel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1466	Advance.	Nov. 28
936	Bella Maria.	
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate.	
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
1382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
063	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
1918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
130	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
972	Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	
303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1047	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell,	
156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson.	Dec. 9
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1197	Hannibal, Richardson.	
1172	Illustrious, Watson.	Nov. 28
650	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
1415	James Seddon, Jiffaris	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Narah Greame, Bake, E. Bates & Co.	
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 28
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
1071	hea King.	Dec. 7.
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1161	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
601	Sparkler.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Rtchie, Steart & Co.	
893	Sebastian Cabat, Steele.	Dec. 15
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Nov. 16
599	Wabeno, McEillan.	
1015	William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10

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FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Baron Maculey, Cuningham—E. Latham & Co. July 3
1132 Caroline Atheridge. Oct. 1
1538 Clasmerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1298 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 May Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov. 20
11 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 30

FROM BANGKOK.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover.
386 Nerbudda.

FROM CARDIFF.

810 Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 1
973 Windsor Forest, Curtis.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.
939 Sattara.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Buxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEW[illegible]

602 Samoset.

[illegible]

630 Agin[illegible], Williams—[illegible]

[illegible]

471 Ann.
[illegible] July 31

[illegible]

[illegible] —W. Nicol & Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] Clark & Co. Nov. 26
[illegible] & Co. Oct. 5
[illegible]
[illegible] —W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
[illegible] Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 25
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

FROM CHINA.

532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
Gloucester. Nov. 22

FROM GALLE.

768 Horsa, Lawrence & Co.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock.
871 Queen of England, Cates.
848 Vimeira, Green.

FROM CALCUTTA.

676 Burlington, Howes.
826 Clymene. Nov. 21
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
330 Emu. Dec. 12
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1250 Labrador, Quinna.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
573 Mary Crocker. Dec. 30
670 Maparam Dayaram, Brady.
1062 Ontario, Villacott, Ewart Latham & Co.
819 Oomar Pasha. Jan. 2
1164 Robinson, Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1166 Startled Fawn—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 29
363 Teazer.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Sarah—Forbes & Co. Dec. 9

FROM BOSTON.

991 Peracles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
846 Jumna, Phillips. July 5

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.
738 Akbar, Pinsey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.
336 F. Bazil, Laws. Aug. 1
467 Fanny, Chase. Nov. 24
336 Frederick Bassil, Laws. Aug. 1
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.
Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
Telegraph, Jones.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 12, Barque *Saxon*, T. Low, from London 14th August 1863.

DEPARTURE.—January 12, Ship *Esmok*, T. Pason, to Colombo.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼. at 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼ at ⅜.
Calcutta	At sight	103
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	223 at 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	235 prem.
Bank of India	100	......	4½ prem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	48 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	75 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	77 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	177 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	......	45 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	14½ prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 24,500 [per share } pm
Do. B. "	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275 [prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	......	75 prem.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 3,200.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	100.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	200 discount.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 25 p.sh. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	92
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five-Franc Pieces	" 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	" 105½
Gold Leaf	" 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (18th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs. 560 to 570
Old Dholiera, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 585 to 590
New Oomravuttee	" 628 to 630
Old Compta, (ready.)	" 575 at 580
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 638 to 640
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 620 to 625
Old Veeraval	" 545 to 550
New Khandeish	" 615 to 620
Old Poratchee	" 545 to 550
New Accote	" 640 to 645
Old Mangalore	" 540 to 545
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs. 6 0 to 6 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 5 8 to 5 9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 38 to 40
Niger	" 27 to 28

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1 d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
On demand 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.
Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 07/16d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 01/16d. do.
On Demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months .... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાંઈ તરેડીંગ એનદ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight............2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do............2s. 0½d. "
On Demand............2s. 0d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-63 cts. "
3 Do. Do.......... " 2-57 " "
On Demand.......... " 2-52 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight........... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 11/16d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 5/16d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts............ 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 8th January 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL..................The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND..................The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..................The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅞d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0⅝d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland.................. } On demand.. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Ireland..................
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.................. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) 19, Portland Place.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railways).

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.

Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

NEALE PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director in India.)

Branches.

KURRACHEE......H. I. Lee, Esq., (Acting Manager.)
BOMBAY............A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates viz.:—

At 6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
4 " .... at 2s. 0⅝d. "
3 " .... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 " .... at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand .... at 2s. 0d. "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

3 months' notice Interest is allowed at the rate of ...... 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " .... 5 " "
12 " .... 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 15th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 " .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
2 " .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
1 " .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand " 2s. 0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.............. ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 14th Jaunary 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 0⅝d. "
Do. " Demand............... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Do. Scotland " ....
Do. Ireland " ....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand....................2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.............3 "
Do. 6 " ....4 "
Do. 12 " ....5 "

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum.................. 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to
1 month's notice per annum. 4 do.
Do. 3 do. do. 5 do.
Do. 6 do. do. 6 do.
Do. 12 do. do. 7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This Powder is quite *Harmless to Animal Life*, but is unrivalled in destroying Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those Insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Take notice—each genuine packet bears the above-named address.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which nne oare genuine.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	" 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	" 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	" 20,000

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop and discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have just received per the *Coloroon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Redging.
" " Gutters.
" " Water Pipes and fixings.
Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.
Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware - do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
" Reading do.
" Tent do.
" Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.
Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Farmesau
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
" " Non Plus
" Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
" Aunt Sally
" Ringolette
" Russian Bear Hunt
" English Loto
" Targetta
" Red, White, and Blue
" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
" Game of War
" Puff and Dart
" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
" Gwalior
" Hard Lines
" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
" Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle and Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colo
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE CDMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year		1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq..............Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq..............Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq..............Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

hairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.,..............Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq.,..............London.

Directors.

Thomas F. Bennett, Esq..............Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq..............Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq..............Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq..............Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq..............Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq..............Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq..............Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq..............Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq..............Liverpool.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq..............Liverpool.
Edward P. Alderson, Esq..............London.
Abel Chapman, Esq..............London.
Henry Fowler, Esq..............London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq..............London.

Manager and Actuary of the Company.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq..............Liverpool.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C. *Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap.* 11.—CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq., (Trower and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq., (N. Griffiths Tate Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq., (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq., (Harrison and Cresfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq., (Lemen Hart and Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq., (Thomas and Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson and Co.)
JOHN HUMPHREY, Jun. Esq., (Hay's Wharf.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq., (Joshua Brothers and Co.)
ANDREW LUSK, Esq., (A. Lusk and Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill and Sims.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq., (J. R. Thomson and Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq., (Orlando Jones and Co.)
JOHN BOUSTEAD, Esq., (Price and Boustead.)
GEO. THOS. BROOKING, Esq., I. A. St. Helen's Place.
JOHN G. HOMERE, Esq., (Gresham House.)
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
J. ADAM SMITH, Esq., (Smith, Wood and Co.)
JAMES P. WOODHOUSE, Esq., (J. and C. Woodhouse.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favorable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

MARINE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Merchandise by Ships hence to Europe, on liberal terms.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents Commercial Union Assurance Company.

Bombay 1st January 1864.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful collection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fox.*

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

TERMS—*Cash.*

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best Quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

QUININE.—Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, announces the arrival of a fresh supply of this indispensable Medicine, in one ounce and half ounce bottles, now offered for sale at Five Rupees Eight Annas and Three Rupees respectively. The Quinine has been universally approved for its purity and genuineness.

A considerable discount is allowed when a large quantity is taken.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes, Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of assorted Soups and Milk in Tin Canisters, plain and flowered Shades, Books, Pictures, Cherry Brandy, and Cordial in Pints, Sherry in quarts, a few Copies of the Nizam, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

ALSO AT 2 P.M.

A lot of unredeemed Kits left at the Cambridge Hotel consisting of Cots, Screens, Wash and Dressing Tables, Saddles and Bridles, Jugs, Basins and Looking Glasses, &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT TARDEO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a Bungalow, at Tardeo, the remaining neat and modern Household Furniture, &c., comprising handsomely carved Blackwood, Drawing room, Centre, Side, Pier, Card Writing, Sofa, Lady's Work and Writing Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawing-room, China, Japanned and Rocking Chairs, Sofa, Ottoman, and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers with glass doors, Book-cases, Papier Mache, Tea Trays with Slate tops, large Chiffoniers, Music and Ornament Stands, What-nots, Four-post Bedstead, Camp and Iron Cots, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Children's Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Mahogany, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Bronze and Plated single and double Hanging Argand Lamps, with and without drops, choice Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, a handsome Marble Pillar with Vase, gilt Flower Vases, under Domes, Marble Flower Vases, rich Bohemian Glass and gilt Toilet Bottles and Vases, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON BACK OF ALBION PLACE

On THURSDAY the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture of a gentleman giving up housekeeping, the same consists of the usual articles of a well-furnished house such as cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Sets, Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Spoons and Forks, carved Blackwood Furniture consisting of Circular, Dining, Pier and Card Tables, Easy Predieu and arms Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Screens, What-nots, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables Toilet and Cheval Glasses a full size Thurston's Billiard Table, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 18 feet.

An English built four-seated Brougham, in good order.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A Light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

A high cast Bay Riding Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ in height. To be seen on a day's notice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A second-hand Mail Phaeton in excellent condition, complete with Lamps, Poles, etc.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

A powerful grey Riding Horse, 14-1.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and children's Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

DOG CARTS.

Just landed two first rate English-built new Malvern Dog Carts complete with Lamps, Cushions, Key, and Apron.

PONY FOR SALE.

A handsome cream colored Pony, 11 hands, quiet, and suitable for a child to ride. The owner having no further use for him, also a Saddle and Bridle.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.

TO LET in the best part of the Fort.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th January 1864.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., consisting of Piece Goods, Tortoiseshell Combs, a few Toys of Alabaster, 6 Casks Porter, one case Stationery, one Jewellery, a few boxes black Silk Hats, and Children's fancy Muslin Caps, 4 cases Biscuits, and sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very handsome Arab Horse, age 4 years, height 14-1, very quiet in saddle, with beautiful action. Can be sent for approval to any gentleman requiring the same, on a day's previous application to the undersigned.

A perfectly new Palanquin-shaped Shigram, with a pair of fast going dapple grey ponies and harness complete.

25 Cases Oilman Stores, consisting of Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits.

15 Cases of Chedder Cheese.

A quantity of "Tennent's" Ale in Quarts and Pints, of excellent quality.

A quantity of English Salt Pork in Casks, in good condition.

A large quantity of Cashmeres, Tweeds, and Flannels, &c of various patterns and excellent qualities, at very moderate prices; also, a few cases of Black Union Cloth of good quality.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles, with furniture, &c., complete (quite new).

Chillingworth and Son's Crown Sherry in cases of 3 dozens each.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Cider in Quarts.

N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th January 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, CHINA JARS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of Japanese Curiosities, such as large and small Cabinets, Chinese Jars, Soup Dishes, Cups and Saucers with Covers and Stands, Umbrellas, and a variety of other Sundry Articles, on view from Friday the 15th instant.

75 Feather Fans.
3 Sets of China Tea Trays 6 in a Set.
75 China Cheroot Boxes.
5 Silver Card Cases.
5 Do. Open Worked Bangles.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, AND CROCKERY WARE, &c. AT "BANDORA HILL."

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at "Bandora Hill," all the elegantly Carved Furniture, Glass, Plated and Crockery, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe). The same comprises Handsomely Carved Dining, and Drawing-room Circular Tables, Side Board, Camp Tables, Screen, elegantly Carved Blackwood Conversation Couches, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, Drawing-room, Prideau and Easy Chairs, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Work and Sofa Tables, English and Cambay Carpets, Rich Engravings in Maple Frames, Table Cloth press, Cellerette, Reclining Couches, one handsome Carved 4-post Bedstead complete, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, English and Blackwood Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Towel Horses, Card Table, Dispense Cup-boards and Tables, Meat Safe, Copper Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cane-bodied double seated light Phaeton with glass shutters, shafts, cushions, lamps, &c., by Holman and Co., of Long Acre.

Few Boxes of best Pekoe, Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

Few Reams of Saunders' Extra superfine laid Foolscap Paper, 16lbs. each, at 13 Rs. per Ream.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, No. 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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